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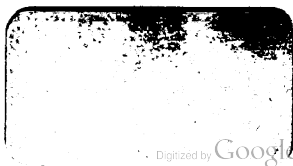
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MYTHOLOGY
FOR VERSIFICATION.



MYTHOLOGY
FOR
VERSIFICATION;

OR,
A BRIEF SKETCH
OF THE
FABLES OF THE ANCIENTS,

PREPARED TO BE RENDERED INTO LATIN VERSE,
AND DESIGNED FOR
THE USE OF CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

BY THE REV. F. HODGSON, B.D.

PROVOST OF ETON COLLEGE;

AUTHOR OF "SELECT PORTIONS OF SACRED HISTORY CONVEYED IN
SENSE FOR LATIN VERSES," "SACRED LYRICS,"
ETC. ETC.

A NEW EDITION REVISED BY

F. C. HODGSON, B.A.

FELLOW OF KING'S COLLEGE, AND PITT SCHOLAR IN THE UNIVERSITY
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TO
THE REVEREND
SAMUEL BUTLER, D.D.
ARCHDEACON OF DERBY,
AND LATE HEAD MASTER OF SHREWSBURY SCHOOL,

This little Work
IS DEDICATED,
WITH EVERY SENTIMENT OF RESPECT
AND ATTACHMENT,
BY HIS FRIEND,
THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE TO THIS EDITION.

ALL that I have done to the present Edition has been, first, to make a few additions to the Rules of Prosody prefixed, derived chiefly from Dr Donaldson's Latin Grammar; secondly, to correct a few actual mistakes, and some other places, where liberties were taken which the greater strictness of recent scholarship refuses to sanction; and thirdly, to introduce a more uniform system in the help supplied, in which I have always, unless for some special reason to the contrary, given the word which will be found in the Dictionary, leaving the inflection to be done by the learner, and omitted to mark the quantity, except in one or two words,

which could not be found in the ordinary Gradus. It was suggested to me that all the Latin words should be supplied in the early part, which I have accordingly done in the First Book.

F. C. H

TWICKENHAM,

July 14, 1861.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Author here offers to those who are engaged in Classical Education a further help to the composition of Latin Verse, combined with a brief introduction to an essential part of the study of the Classics*. He has, in some of the Exercises, interspersed a few occasional remarks on the extravagance of the Pagan fictions; hoping that such observations may not be found altogether unpro-

* It may be necessary to remark that nothing more has been attempted than a general outline of the stories and attributes of the principal characters of the Mythology; and that the common authorities on the subject have been followed throughout. To have undertaken anything further, would have been to frustrate the object of the publication; namely, to provide a safe and easy introduction to some early parts of school studies.

fitable to pupils of the early age at which it is now usual to enter upon these subjects.

Intending the little book to be entirely elementary, the Author has made it as easy as he could, without too largely superseding the use of the Dictionary and Gradus. By the facilities here afforded, it will be possible, in many cases, for a boy to get rapidly through these preparatory exercises; and thus, having mastered the first difficulties, he may advance with better hopes of improvement to subjects of higher character, and verses of more difficult composition.

The rules of Prosody, abridged and slightly altered from the Eton Grammar, have been prefixed to the Exercises, as a convenient manual for the young student. But, as some deviations from the Eton Grammar occur in this professedly brief and elementary manual, the Author thinks it necessary to suggest, that the instances are either those in which the number of exceptions seemed to justify their changing sides with the rule; or where the variety* of quantity, stated to be allow-

* In later editions of the Grammar a greater strictness has been observed.

able in the Grammar, would lead the unpractised versifier into objectionable liberties. For further instructions on this head (that is, for an initiation into the nicer peculiarities and elegances of Latin Verse) the scholar is referred to the summary of rules contained in the Preface to "The Elements of Latin Hexameters and Pentameters," in the fifth and subsequent editions of that classical book*.

* The Author's wish is, that his work should be considered as a companion to that of his esteemed and regretted friend the late Reverend Robert Bland.

RULES OF PROSODY*.

A Foot consists of a certain number of syllables.

The common feet are dactyls and spondees.

A dactyl is one long, followed by two short syllables, as flūmīnă.

A spondee is two long syllables, as mōntēs.

An hexameter verse consists of six feet.

The first four feet may be dactyls or spondees. The fifth must be a dactyl, the sixth a spondee.

The feet must *not* stand by themselves; like the following,

Pīērīs | hōrrēt | libēră | tālēs | cōndērē | vērsūs†,
which are six feet, but *not* an hexameter verse.

* As has just been intimated, the more general rules only are here inserted; and it is recommended that they should be got by heart and repeated, till they are perfectly fixed in the memory. They are the multiplication and pence tables of Latin verse.

† Or,

Romæ mœnia terruit impiger Hannibal armis,
a line attributed by some writers to Ennius; but, apparently, not to be found among the fragments of that author.

A verse must have a certain rhythm, or musical cadence; and this is partly* produced by making the syllables of some of the feet belong to different words; as

Hānc tūā | Pēnēlō|pē lēn|tō tībī | mīttīt, U|lŷsē.

In general, the long syllable beginning the third foot should be the end of a word. The learner at first, indeed, ought never to make it otherwise. His hexameter verses, up to this point, should have the same model as his pentameters.

A pentameter verse consists of five feet; that is, it is divided into two halves, each half consisting of two feet and a long syllable; as

Nīl mīhī | rēscrī|bās | āttāmēn | īpsē vē|nī.

The first two feet may be dactyls or spondees; the last two must be dactyls; and the invariable practice must be observed, of closing the short verse with a word of two syllables†; unless in the case of an elision, with the word *est* following it.

* The author does not here touch upon the subject of accent.

† The Greek usage, of ending the pentameter with words of more syllables than two, ought very reluctantly to be adopted by modern Latin versifiers, being so rarely sanctioned by good authorities. Indeed it is wholly inadmissible by learners.

RULES OF QUANTITY

Syllables are long or short in three ways;

- First, by nature;
- Secondly, by position;
- Thirdly, by authority.

1st. *By Nature.*

The final *ă* is short, excepting the ablative case of the first declension, as *Mūsā**; and the imperative of the first conjugation, as *ămă*: to which may be added the prepositions *ă*, *cōntră*, *întră*, *êrgă*, and some vocatives from the Greek.

The final *ě* is short, excepting in the ablative case of the fifth declension, as *fîdě*, *dîě*, &c.; Latin equivalents of the Greek *η*, as *Cybelě*; the imperative of the second conjugation, as *mōně*; and *mě*, *tě*, *sě*; and adverbs in *ě*, as *rectě*, *pravě*, *valdě*, from adjectives in *us*, as *rectus*, *pravus*, &c. *Běně*, *mălě*, *inferně*, *superně* excepted†.

The final *î* is long, excepting *mîhî*, *tîbî*, *sîbî*, *ûbî*, *îbî*, *ûtî*, which are common, but generally short.

* This difference should be marked in pronunciation. Nominatives and vocatives singular, and neuter nominatives, accusatives, and vocatives ending in *ă*, should never be sounded like the ablative singular in *ă*.

† Adverbs (as they are sometimes called) from adjectives in *is*, are short; as *tristě*, from *tristis*: but these are adjectives used adverbially.

Nĩsĩ is short; quǎsĩ common*, but to be avoided in verse. There are also some varieties in proper names.

The final ō is long, excepting mōdō, cītō, dūō, ōctō, ěgō, hōmō, scīō, vōlō, pūtō.

The final ū is long, except indū, for endo, or in, and nenū for non, used by Lucretius and the older writers.

Y final is short in the vocative Tĩphŷ, from Tiphys; and in the accusative Mōlŷ, both in Ovid.

Diphthongs are long, except in some cases, where a vowel follows, as in prǣustūs.

B final is short.

C final is long, excepting nēc, and dōnēc, and the pronoun hīc, which last is common. Hoc in the nom. or acc. or ablative is never short.

D final is short.

L final is short, excepting nĩl† contracted from nihil, sāl, and sōl.

M final, with the vowel that precedes it, is cut off before another vowel‡.

N final is short, excepting nōn, dǣmōn, quīn, and some proper names.

R final is short, excepting vēr, fūr, cūr, fār,

* Quasi is used by Lucretius with the last syllable short in some passages, and long in others.

† All contracted syllables are long.

‡ This is called Ecthipsis. Synalœpha is the elision of a vowel at the end of a word, before another word beginning with a vowel.

pār, and its compounds impār, dispār, compār. The proper name Nār, and the nominative Lār, may be added.

Endings in s are numerous, and classed below with their vowels.

Ās final is long, excepting some proper names, anās, 'a duck,' and Greek accus. like lāmpādās.

Ēs final is long, excepting mīlēs, sēgēs, divēs, &c.*; ěs, from sum, and its compounds ādēs, prōdēs, and the preposition pēnēs.

Īs final is long in datives and ablatives plural, as mūsīs, dōmīnīs, &c.; in the monosyllables vīs, līs, and sīs from sim; also in possīs, velīs, &c.; and in the 2nd person of the 4th conjugation, as audīs; but it is short in nominatives singular, as lapīs, civīs, &c.; in genitives singular, whether increasing or not; in the 2nd person singular of the 3rd conjugation, as rēgīs, and in all second persons plural.

Ōs final is long, excepting some words from the Greek, as chāōs, ēpōs, mēlōs; some Greek proper names; and ōs (ossis in the genitive), exōs (in Lucretius), compōs, impōs.

Ūs final is short, excepting some proper names from the Greek; monosyllables in ūs; genitives singular, nominatives, accusatives, and vocatives

* That is, words in ěs, increasing short in the genitive case, as milītis, divītis, &c. But ariēs, abiēs, pariēs, &c., are long, although the penultima of the genitive is short: so quadrupēs, sonipēs.

plural of the 4th declension, which are contracted from older cases; and nominatives in ūs, increasing long in the genitive, as salūs, tellūs, virtūs.

Ys final is short in Othrŷs, long in Tēthŷs*.

T final is short.

X final is long.

2ndly. *By Position.*

A vowel before another in the same word is short, as Dēūs, mēūs, tūūs, ālterŷūs; excepting ūnŷūs, illŷūs, nullŷūs, where the i is common; and ālŷūs, where it is always long. There are also various exceptions in proper names derived from the Greek.

Vowels are long before two consonants, when both are in the same word, as īngēns; or when they are at the end of one word and the beginning of another, as sēd mŷhŷ; or both at the beginning of a second word, as,

Occŷl|tā† spŷlŷ|a et plŷ|rēs dē | pācē trŷ|ūmphŷs.

* One in Ovid, the other in Virgil; unless the last syllable in Tēthŷs be lengthened in the pronunciation; that is, by arsis, or the ictus metricus.

† The Latin versifier is not to imitate the usage of making a vowel at the end of a word long, because two consonants follow it in the next word; but still less is he to use a final vowel short before words beginning with *sc*, *sp*, or *st*. There are indeed instances (as

Fŷntēs|quē flŷvŷ|ŷsquē vŷ|cŷ)

of a final vowel lengthened before even a mute and a liquid

The only exception to this rule is in the case of a mute and a liquid; in which case (as is instanced above in *pācē trīūmphōs*) the quantity of the preceding vowel remains uninfluenced. So also in *pātrīs, vōlūcris*, the vowels *ā* and *ū* are common; the vowel *ī* in *vītreus*; and the second *ō* in *opprōbrium*, and the like words.

3rdly. *By Authority.*

The quantities of syllables, as they are fixed by the authority of the poets, can only be attained with accuracy by reading, repetition, and constant exercise in the composition of Latin verse.

at the beginning of the next word; and the possibility of such a change sufficiently proves that a vowel cannot remain short before more stubborn consonants*.—Almost all the examples of this harsh usage, which lax imitators of the classics have formerly produced from them (and they are few, after all), have been removed by better MSS., or are to be traced to corrupt readings. The single line in Virgil,—

Ponite: spes sibi quisque; sed, hæc quam angusta, videtis,—
from its peculiar and interrupted character, cannot be relied upon as a safe example.

* This reasoning will, of course, be overturned if the lengthening of the short final *e* is to be attributed to the ictus metricus; a point not, perhaps, necessary to be considered by beginners.

EXPLANATION OF MARKS AND SIGNS.

WORDS in parentheses are left out in the Latin ; for instance (you) is left out in the first line ; (by) is left out in the second. Whatever English words are printed in *Italics* are *all* expressed by the Latin word above ; for instance, the word *Quintæ*, without the O, expresses *O Quintius*, and the word *Mythicæ* expresses *of Mythology*, both in the first line.

Præter. inf. is præterperfect infinitive, &c. &c., according to the common use of abbreviations.

Where there is a hyphen between two words, as "*presides-over*," "*carries-away*," it shows that the Latin word expresses both, as *præsidet, aufert*, &c.

The figures 1 and 2 mean that a word which in the English is in the first line, in the Latin is in the second, and *vice versa*. Sometimes whole verses are so transposed.

When a comma is placed before or after the figures 1 or 2 it means that nothing which precedes or follows is included in those directions ; and that if any preceding or following word in the English is printed in *Italics*, *that* is occasioned by the Latin word being printed over it.

MYTHOLOGY

FOR VERSIFICATION,

ETC.

BOOK THE FIRST.

Si *cupio* *Quintius* *nosco*
IF (you) would desire, (O) Quintius, to know
insomnium *Mythica*
the dreams of Mythology,

Et *deus* *colo* *vetus religio*
And the gods worshipped (by) ancient superstition,

evolve *hic* *mecum* *cœlestis*
(You) may unfold these (things) with me; celestial
numen *terra*
deities, of the earth

notus *cœruleus mare*
Deities, deities known (in) the azure sea,

infernus locus *divos orior*
 And (in) infernal places; and the gods born of
minor
 lower

Gens *pono* *inferior gradus*
 Families, and placed (in) an inferior degree*.

2
 These deities therefore the world feigned for itself,
plur.
 full of madness,

libido
 Full of vices, yet holy!

2 *illuceo*
 Yet worshipped, wherever the sun shone-upon the
fretum
 eastern seas,

Ve
 Or, setting, reddened the western waters.

Usque adeò *quod*
 So entirely is it nothing, that the human mind
secum agito 2
 considers with itself

* What follows, to the end of page 7, may be omitted, as an exercise, till the pupil is further advanced in Latin composition.

de

1

Of the wonderful goodness of the supreme God ;

de

Or of the perpetual love of faith and virtue

Ille

Which that (Almighty) Father exhibits (in) un-

modus

numbered ways.

vir

What if the learned voice of a few men

Gestio, præc. infin.

1

Desired to teach these (things) better to unteach-

• able men ;

*sequor (præc. part.)**lego*

And following nature (as) a guide, or collecting

2

the truths

1

Handed down (from) Heaven, wished to rise to

altum

the heights of the sky.

vel

But even these (men) themselves obscure clouds

oppress,

And detained far from the pure day ;

Socraticus charta

Diminished the useful light (in) the Socratic pages,

quod

And whatever of Cicero was greater (than) the
Ausonidæ
 Romans.

adeo

Therefore, (O) Quintius, approach with me the
 divine volumes,

aspicio

And behold nobler things (in) that place;
 Behold man created (in) primeval light,
 And adorned (with) the goods of mind and
corporeus
 body;

Wandering innocent through the joys of sweet
Edenus
 Eden,

væ depereo

Joys, alas! about to perish (with) swift flight.

qualis

But as from the bosom of shady night emerges
 The day, and irradiates the world (with) return-
 ing hope,

certus

So the sure promises of the future Redeemer

1

Adamus

Refresh thee, (O) mournful Adam, and thy companion.

*consurgo**modulus*

That such a song arises (from) the strains of the prophets,

dogma

That such doctrines speak (from) the voice of the

Apostolicus

Apostles,

præ cunctis

Let it be known to thee above all things, generous

juventus

youth,

dative case

The first honour of thy studies, the highest crown.

bibo

And when thou imbibest these vain elements (from) the profane muses,

*esse**melos*

Be mindful that there is a higher poetry to the

Isacidae

Israelites;

2

A higher genius to the divine prophets, whose
mouths

furor

Sacred inspiration had steeped (in) ethereal fire ;

*ablat. absol.**numen* 2

And having heard the warnings of God, the power
of Jehovah

1

Agitating (them), (they) snatched (their) seraphic
lyres ;

insono 2

2

2

2

(They) resounded, assuredly (in) divine strains,

1

1

flagitium 1

The fate impending (over) wickedness and un-

1

avoidable ;

2

2

2

And (they) exhibited beyond mortal habitations

1

1

1

1

Kingdoms better to the pious than (those) flow-

1

ing (with) honey.

assuesco

Therefore accustom (thy) mind to these, and (thy)

plur.

devoted heart :

nōsse

But it will profit (thee) to have known the work

cithara

of a lesser lyre;

It will profit (thee) to behold the preludes of the

Ausonius

Roman muse,

And to weave garlands (with) brief roses of

Pæstum;

transveho

Which Latium formerly had transferred from

Græcius

Grecian gardens,

focus

And fixed (with) native art (on) her own shrines.

CELESTIAL DEITIES.

JUPITER.

ille supremus deus gentilis laus
Jūpītēr, that supreme of gods in heathen praise,

Cui genitor sum genitrix
(Whose father is Saturn, and (his) mother Rhēa)

Narro editus
Is related (to have been) born in Crete; and (at)

cunæ
the cradle

deus æreus l, cymbalum pulsa
Of the god, brazen cymbals (were) struck (by)

manus -um
the hands of the Cūrētes,

Ne Sātūrnīūs pater imbibo sævus
Lest (his) Saturnian father might drink (with) cruel

auris
ear

Vagitus primus verbum suus puer
The cries and first words of his child.

Vanus deliria *profanus ausa,* *quilibet*
Vain fancies of the profane! daring (by) any

commentum 2
fictions

dedecoro *ara*
To dishonour the altars of the gods!

imperf. subj.
juvenis *scando* *aerius ædes*
But when in youth he climbed the aërial palaces,

depello *indignus* *de*
(He) drove-away (his) unworthy father from (his)

statio
station;

divido *amplus regnum* *duo*
And divided (his) ample kingdoms with (his) two

frater
brothers:

lego imperium *sui*
And when (he) chose empire for himself in the

arx *polus*
citadel of heaven

relinquo æquor *infernus*
(He) left the seas to Neptune, to Pluto the infernal

Littus *tres habeo proprius* *domus*
Shores; so the three had their own habitations.

Jamque princeps, contudit 3, giganteus cohors
 And now that chief god crushed the gigantic cohorts,

volo rejicio jugum impono
 Who attempted to throw-off the yoke imposed
 (upon them)

agmen 2, frustra scando celsus
 And the bands in vain ascending the lofty Olympus

frango abacta fulmineus manus
 (He) broke, driven-back (by his) thundering hand.

homo illi potens
 He is the father of gods and men; (by) his powerful

mandata omnis terreo ubique
 Mandates all (things) frightened everywhere are

sileo
 silent.

taurus renideo candor victima
 The bull, shining (with) whiteness, (is) the victim

sacer
 sacred to Jove,

Hædus pia ovis ludo
 The kid, and the innocent sheep that sports in

pratium
 the meadows.

nunquam maculo humanus cædes (pl.)
 But never altars stained (with) human slaughter,

dirus votum do mansuetus
Or dire vows were offered to the mild Jupiter.

quercus *doceo*

The oak (is) sacred to the father, who taught (us)

uti glans

to feed-on acorns ;

quernus silva *consciens* *fatidicus*
And the oaken wood is conscious of the prophetic god.

majestas venerandus *barba*
Powerful (in) majesty, venerable (from his) beard,

eburnus
(on) ivory

auratus locus *maximus sedeo*
And gilded seats he, the greatest, sits;

Sustentans fulmen *dextra*
Holding thunderbolts (in his) right-hand, and (in

laeva cupressus
his) left of cypress

vimen *quæ*s apex *decoro* *vis*
The boughs whose top is decorated (with) a strong

aquilæ
eagle.

JUNO.

filia *marita*
 Juno, the daughter of Saturn, and wife of (her)
 brother,

Facta est domina
 Became the queen of the gods, the supreme
diva *polus*
 goddess (in) heaven.

illa *do* *opes*
 And she bestowed empire and wealth; and (over)
jugalis torus
 the marriage bed

præsum
 (She) presided, and ordered the tender race
adesse
 to be present.

Junonia *mitto* *nuntia*
 Iris, belonging to Juno, is sent (as) a messenger
de cœlum
 down from heaven,

Cui alatus iter imbrifer arcus noto
 Whose winged path the showery bow denotes.

quam multus gens munus
 How many nations give pious offerings to Juno!

accipio agna sus proprius
 And (her) altar receives lambs and sows peculiar
 (to her);

lilium papaver ruber folium ibi
 And lilies, and poppies (with) red leaves (are) there
fusa
 scattered,

anser pavo uterque sanctus
 And the goose and the peacock (are) both dedicated
 to the goddess.

2 fero 2 magnificus habitus (plur.) symmata
 Juno bears a magnificent dress and the train of a
longus vestis
 long garment,

sedeo solium
 And a sceptre, and sits on a throne;

aut agilis currus insto amo
 Or (on her) swift chariot stands-over (her) beloved
 peacocks,

Iride chorus concomito
 Iris, and an ærial choir accompanying (her).

APOLLO.

progenies
 Apollo (was) the progeny of Jove, and of (his)

mater
 mother Latona,

Cui gemella soror - est natus simul
 Whose twin-sister Cynthia was born together
 (with him)

ubi gavis *pono* *marinus*
 Where rejoicing Delos laid-aside (her) marine

error
 wandering,

figo pro *gemelliparæ*
 Fixed for the station of the twin-bearing goddess.

cithara *cantor* *versus*
 But the harp, and the singer, and verses (were)

ab
 born from Apollo,

parens præsideo doctus ars
 And he (as) a parent, presides-over learned arts.

augurium voco medicina
 Augury calls him, medicine calls him parent,

arma sagittifer *rhetor*
 The arms of the archer, the arms of the rhetorician
 (in) the forum.

Delphicus oraculum facio insignis
 The Delphic oracles (have) made Phœbus illustrious,

insula ingenitus
 And the island (of) *Dēlōs* is sacred to the inborn
 god.

accipiter lupus gallus cado
 And hawks and wolves, and the cock, fall on one
foco 2
 altar,

Gryps olor cornix
 The griffin, the swan, and the raven, and thou,
cicada
 (O) grasshopper.

redolens decus juniperus
 The fragrant honour of the juniper, or the most
pulcher palma
 beautiful palm

gaudet se placuisse honoro
 Rejoices that it has pleased the honoured god;

laurus viridans æternus honor
 And the laurel looking green (with) eternal honour

orno hic
 adorns him,

habet dulcis pignus
 Which (he) possesses (as) the dear pledge of

infaustus amor
 unhappy love.

amabilis 2 Nāsōnis revoco
 These (things) the pleasing muse of Ovid will recall

olim
 to you hereafter,

puer docta refero varius vices
 (O) boy, skilful to relate various changes;

ditis miraculum inex-
 These (things), and the rich miracles of the unex-

haustus mens
 hausted mind,

consocio sibi mirandus
 How* associated-with each other (in) a wonderful

modus (pl.)
 manner!

ut 2 sine lux rudis
 As (there) was a Chāos without light, a rude and

indigestus moles
 undigested mass,

ante forma pulcher orbis
 Before thy beauty, (O) fairer world;

* To the admirable connexion of the stories in the "Metamorphoses" may well be applied the lines of the poet of Memory:—

"Awake but one, and, lo! what myriads rise;
 Each stamps its image, as the other flies."

Sic plurimus fabula lateo confundo nox
 So many a fable was lying hid (in) confused night

(*imp. subj.*)

dum accipio magicus sonus vates
 Until they received a magic sound, a poet

jubeo
 bidding;

infundo 2 tenebræ 2 anilis tempus 2
 And poured-upon thy darkness, aged time,

fides (pl.) suaviloquus 1 carmen non imitabile 1
 Strings sweetly toned, and verse inimitable.

imberbis juvenescit semper
 Fair and beardless, Apollo is young always:

fluo crinis fero (pl.) calamus
 Flowing (in his) hair, he bears a bow and arrows
 (in his) hand,

dilectus lyra omnis caput cõruscat
 And (his) beloved lyre; (his) whole head is bright

radius
 (with) rays,

projicio flammifer os
 And (he) casts-forth (from his) flaming brow the

novus dies
 new day.

MINERVA.

nata *seu dico*
 Pallas (was) the daughter of Jove, or said, (by) the
nomen
 name of Minerva,

prosilio armifera è *cerebrum*
 To have leapt-forth armed from the brain of
 (her) father.

Forsitàn *nugæ*
 [Perchance (under) these trifles may lie hid the
sapientia
 wisdom of heaven,

bene *orta*
 Which is well said (to have) sprung from the
supremo
 most high God.]

Hæc *audit* *certo*
 She, more powerful, is reported to have contended
cum
 with Neptune,

optimus donum antiquus
 Who should give the best gifts to ancient men.

dextra *excutio* *fremens*
 The right-hand of Neptune struck-out the foaming
quadrupes
 horse,

tridens jubeo attonitus
 When (his) trident ordered the astonished earth
hīārē
 to open :

produco oliva dilectus sibi
 But Pallas produced the olive beloved by herself,

tulit vota ex chorus
 And carried-off the suffrages from the choir of
 men and gods.

præsto (gen. case) urbs
 (She) gave the name of Athens to the city pecu-
prōpriæ
 liarly belonging to herself,

foveo genus Cēcrōpīdām
 And cherished the race of the Cecropidæ (with)
 pious love.

Hæc bellum (pl.) et
 She (is) the goddess of war, but also the best
custos pax
 president of peace,

potent. mood duco filum
 Who teaches (us) to draw threads (from) the
celer. colus
 swift distaff;

protego usus
 And who protects good arts, and the advantage of
vita
 life,

habito sublimis thōlus celsus ipsa
And inhabits a sublime shrine, loftier herself.

Cui maximus (pl.) loco praelatis
Whose greatest temple is placed (at her) beloved
Athens,

carus avis noctua gallus
Whom (her) dear birds, the owl (and) the cock,
celebro
honour;

drāco decorare oliva
Whom the serpent to honour, (whom) the olive
sūpērbīt
is proud to honour;

semper hōnēstā induo mōdō
Who, always decorous, is clad (in) various guise;

virgo gero austerus
Who, (as) the virgin Wisdom, bears an austere
vultus (pl.)
countenance;

bellatrix arma
Who, (as) a warfior (maid), bears arms (in her)
validus
strong hand;

cui plumifer caput nīgrāns Horror insideo
(On) whose plume-bearing head black Horror sits,

extollit coma (pl.)
And dire Mēdūsā raises (her) hair (from her)
clypeus
shield.

MERCURY.

Quis fugitivus abeo veho celer pes in
 What fugitive departs carried (with) swift foot into
aura (pl.)
 the air?

Hiç

This is Hermes (the son) of Jove; Maia (was his)

alter parens
other parent.

On the *vertex* of Cyllene (his) *tender cunæ* cradle is
sterno
 strewn

And Juno herself afforded (her) nursing *altrices* (pl.) *sinus* lap ;

At lacteus munus effluxerunt è rapidus labrum
But the milky gifts flowed-from (his) rapid lip,

And the milky way was thence created ^{per} through
the *stella*
stars.

[Oh *miser* and *inanis figmēta* empty fictions of the human mind!

do *dis* *deterior*
 Giving to the gods (things) worse than (even)
vir
 man himself!]

vix *adhuc* *parvus* *exulto* *furtum*
 And, scarcely yet an infant, (he) exulted (in) theft,
aufero 2
 and carried away

albus 1 *grex* *opimus* *præmium* (*pl.*)
 The white flocks of *Admētus*, a rich prize;

diripit *zona*
 And (he) snatches (her) zone (from) *Venus*, (from)
quoque *ensis*
 Mars also (his) sword;

(pl.)
 And (his) trident (from) *Neptune*, and (his) sceptre
demo
 (is) taken-from *Jove*.

tentārat *fulmen* *sentio*
 (He) had attempted the thunderbolts, but felt
nimum *fervidus*
 (them) too hot;

callidus *abstinuit*
 And crafty (as he was), he abstained-from
suus *dolus* (*gen. case*)
 his deceit.

interpre *divōrūm* *optimūs*
(He is) the interpreter of the gods, the chief of

fero 2
Jupiter; he carries

Pallidus simūlācrum, *jācētūm* 1 *infernus*
The pale ghosts of the dead to (their) infernal

domus
habitations.

protego eloquium *īdēm* *commercium* (pl.)
(He) protects eloquence, he also protects commerce;

adsum *dux* *viator*
And is present (as) the guide of the traveller,

quoque *fur*
the guide also of the thief.

lacteus *melleus donum* *sācrāta*
Milky and honeyed gifts (are) consecrated to
Mercury;

lingua *uro* (pf. part. pass.)
And the tongue (of animals) (is) burnt (at) the

ritus *facundus*
rites of the eloquent god;

canis *hic* *hædus*
And the dog is sacred to him, and the kid;

pĕrennis juvena
everlasting youth

Amat hic urgeo
 Attends him; and (he) urges (his) swift feet
ubique
 every where

intexo gēminis anguis ala
 A cādūcēūs, entwined (with) two snakes, wings

Ad caput ciet fugam
 At (his) head, and a wing that excites speed to
calx
 (his) heel,

Exornant patronus divitiæ 2
 Adorn Mercury; and, (as) the patron of riches,

Concutio opimus 1 locus 1 agilis
 He shakes rich purses (in his) active hand;

Tropæa dignus latro dant
 Trophies worthy of the god to whom robbers offer
votum
 their vows,

Rhetor caterva trepidus
 Rhetoricians and the learned mob of the busy
 forum.

VENUS.

salio *pontus* *pulcher*
 Who leaps out of the sea, most beautiful (with) a
gracilis
 slender form?

divā *littus*
 The goddess Venus, born (on) the shore of
Cytheriaco
 Cythera.

Annæ æa *conjugæ* *male jungo*
 Is she the wife of Vulcan? Ill joined to (her)
maritus
 husband!

nāscitur *haud talis* *foedus*
 Sweet love (does) spring (from) no such an union.

Ecce *venio*
 Behold, (she) comes, the goddess Juno, and Minerva
comito
 accompanying (her),

pastor *jūgō*
 Where that shepherd sits on the Idæan hill,

accipio *munus* *præfero*
 That Venus may receive the gifts of preferred
fōrmæ
 beauty;

progenitura vices quam dirus
 Gifts about to produce changes how dreadful!

Discordia fero turpis
 [Gifts which Discord had brought (with) base
fraus
 fraud,

Ubi clarus Hymēn
 Where the illustrious marriage of Thetis is
concelebro
 celebrated:]

Abductāmque fatalis (plur.)
 Both the abduction of Helen, and the fatal rage of
conjux
 (her) husband,

fortis corpus fūsd *Ilīdcō solum*
 And brave bodies laid-low (on) the Trojan soil;

mœnia 2 flagro tandem
 And the walls of Troy blazing at length in the
decimus annus
 tenth year,

Collabefacio perjurus dolus
 Destroyed-utterly (by) perjured deceit.

Aspice mortalis jurgium divus
 Behold mortal quarrels (with) the gods
conjunctus
 joining in them!

somnia lyra Hōmērea
 Behold dreams born from the lyre of Homer!

fortāsse hausta prior commentis
Or if, perchance, derived (from) former inventions,

Nobilito saltem Mædonīs
Ennobled, at least, (by) Mæonian measures.

En domina Chæritūm regina
Behold the mistress of the Graces, and the queen

risus jocus
of laughter, and of merriment

colo peto in
The mother, worshipped, sought-for, in

omnigenus fœcus
all kinds of altars;

rosa myrtus
To whom the rose, to whom the myrtle, to whom
decorus pomum sacro
fair apples are consecrated;

turtur passer olor
And the turtle, the sparrow, and the swan
aptus (sing.) altare
(are) fit for (her) altar;

recubāt traho currus
Who sits, or reposes; who, drawn (in) a chariot
columba
(by) doves,

Gero pulcher frons
Bears lovely roses (on) her brow, herself more
lovely.

Cui assiduus comes puer gaudeo
 Whose constant companion the boy Cupid rejoices
 to be,

Charites consocio triplex chorus
 And the Graces to unite (their) threefold dance;

genialis secutus croceus
 And the genial Hymen, who, following (in) saffron
vestis
 vest,

Tollo flammeum (pl.) ardeo fax (pl.) ut usque
 Lifts the veil, and the burning torch, as ever.

Hei mihi! fulgida tectoria vanus vates
 Alas me! bright glozings of vain poets!

Quam bene depello vos purus
 How well Plato drove-away you (from his) pure
urbs
 city!

Istâ vos decoro roseus
 That Venus, whom you have decorated (with) rosy
honor
 honour,

dignior quæ premeretur
 Was more worthy to be oppressed (with)
opprobrium
 reproaches;

gero æternus dolor

More worthy to have borne eternal grief on (her)
frons
 brow,

infamis delitescō Stygius

And, infamous, to have lain-hid (in) the Stygian
lacus
 lake.

BACCHUS.

En accusat. 2

Behold the son of Jove and Semele! whom, less
consciūs
 conscious Juno

premo, sævius ulciscor. infidus

Should oppress fiercely avenging (her) faithless
 husband,

supremus celo in medius

He, the chief of the gods, to conceal in the middle
femur
 (of his) thigh

cogo *egregius* *fraus* *genus*
Is compelled, (by) an egregious trick, a progeny

bimātrē
with two mothers,

bis *ineo* *proh!*
And twice entering life! Oh! deities, worthy (of)
profane

lusus *ritē* *colendus*
Sports, and properly to be worshipped (with)
suus *thȳdeus*
their own chorus!

Hic *quondam* *dormio* *juvenis* *fur*
He, on a time, slept, when young; and thieves
marinus
from the sea

abripio *infans* *a* *scopulus*
Carried away the infant-god from the rocks:

temere *audax* *fio* *delphin*
But, rashly audacious, (they) become dolphins in
unda
the waters,

ut *divus* *exsilio* *somnus* (pl.)
As soon as that divine boy leaps-out of slumber.

Jamque *similis* *triumphans* *pervado*
And now, like a conqueror, he pervades the
Eous *ager* 2
Eastern fields,

concutio victor martius cymbalum
Shaking, victorious, (his) martial cymbals:

chorus fœmineus comitor
And a band of women accompanies (him), and an
amplus pompa 2
ample procession

vir 1 devenerata racemifer
Of men, worshipping the cluster-bearing god.

inter millia leoninus
He sits, among thousands, (on his) lion-drawn
currus
chariot,

urgeo tigris iter domo rabies
And urges the tiger's path (with) subdued anger:

Atque dextera præfero sibi
And (his) right-hand carries-before him the thyrsus

vincio hederæ
bound (with) ivy,

compar.
venio pinguis membrum ruber os
And he comes, fat (in) limbs, and red (in) face:

cuncta regio submitto facilem
And every region submitted itself easily (to him)

eunti
advancing,

fero *vitis* *seges* (pl.) *flavus*
Who brought the vine, and corn, and yellow,

mel (pl.)
honey.

Hunc omnis colo *queis* *cordi* *blandus*
Him all honoured, to whose taste (was) soft

oblivium (pl.)
oblivion;

Queis *brevis* *falsus medela**
To whose (taste was) a short and false relief to

malum *vita*
the ills of life.

etiam *Virtus* *colo*
Him even Virtue herself may honour (with)

modicus culullus
moderate cups,

læta *vox* *amicitia*
And the joyful voice of friendship, and

honestus
honourable love.

mortalis male novimus *utor* *munus*
But (we) mortals ill know (how) to use the gifts,

* The word "*medela*" has no earlier authority to plead than that of Gellius, or of Apuleius, in the second century.

mitior *effundo*
 (Which) a merciful God has poured-forth, of
qualiacunque
 whatever kind.

orgia *turpia*
 The orgies of Bacchus are disgraceful (with) all
flagitium (pl.)
 wickedness,

barbarus rixa *de* *dulcis*
 And barbarous strife is born from the sweet
cadus
 cask:

effraenis satyrus *concitus*
 And lawless satyrs, and the Thyias aroused (in her)
cursus
 speed,

corona misceo *insanus sonus cingo*
 And a band mingled (with) mad noise surrounds
 (him)—

agmen concordo *socius*
 How well (that) host agrees (with its) social
animal
 animals!

supero *comites* *fera* *ebrietas*
 But excels the accompanying beasts (in) drunken-
 ness.

BELLONA.—MARS.

ut *animus sic*
As the body is (lower than) the mind, so is Bellona

inferior 2 ablat.
lower (than) Minerva

meritum nomen
(In) her deserts and titles.

alter conjungo belliger vires (pl.)
The one conjoins the warlike art (with) strength,

alter gero bellum (pl.) cum furor solus
The other carries-on war with fury alone.

furo simul cum frater
(She) rages, together with (her) brother Mars; and

præparo 2 currus (pl.) duellum
prepares (his) chariot for the war,

armo rapidus equus ignis (pl.)
And arms (his) rapid horses (with) fire.

effusus crinis (pl.) en sanguinolentus verber 2
(With) dishevelled hair, behold! the bloody lashes

flagellum
of the whip

fero flammiger fax
(She) bears (in her) hands, and the flaming torch.

But (her) brother, born (of) Juno, as the deity of
bellum
 war,

audio *crudelis* *barbaricus preces*
 Hears (favourably) cruel and barbaric prayers.

testor præcipuus
 To him Lātūm testifies peculiar honours,

do fervidus votum
 And Rome offers fervent vows to her own Mars;

veneror Martigenam una nomino 2
 And venerates the son of Mars together, names
uterque
 each Quirīnus,

rite colo proles
 And duly honours the offspring and the father.

Hic horridus vultus titulus
 He (is) horrid (in) countenance; (with) the titles
 of (his) horses

Fuga Terror insignio 1
 Whom Flight, whom Terror distinguishes, and
rapit in dirus arma
 hurries to dreadful arms;

Cui renidet cruentatus ensis
 Whose right-hand shines (with) a bloody sword,
hasta
 and a spear

gero nec minus rubesco
 (His) left carries, not less reddening (than) the
 sword.

minitor Discordia praevenio hic
 Threatening Discord comes before him (with) a
scindo palla
 torn robe,

Timor Fremitus it ad
 And Fear and Confusion advances at (his)
resonus rota
 resounding wheels.

AURORA.

gero velum (pl.) facies spargo rosaria
 Bearing a veil (on her) face, and scattering roses
currus
 (from her) car,

Aspice flecto candens
 Behold, what goddess guides (her) white horses!

almus opus diurnus
 Aurora, genial parent of labours, and of daylight
 life,

venio lux irradio caput
 Mayst (thou) come, light irradiating thine head!

Super cui crinis (pl.) matutinus stella corusco
Over whose hair the morning star glitters,

fugo *tenebræ* *nox*
And drives-away the darkness of night, and
ater somnium
black dreams.

comes *gaudeo* 2
Who, the companion of Phœbus and Phœbe, rejoices

habeo 2
to have

1 1 *egregius*
Hÿpérion (for her) father illustrious, and Thëa
(for her) mother:

Ipse *decorus* *ventus (dat.)*
Herself, the beautiful parent of the winds

rapio
hurrying-away all things,

chorus (dat.) *fulgeo* *sidereus*
And of the choir, that shines in the starry

arx
citadel.

LATONA.

filia
 Latona, the daughter of Cœus the Titan, and
 Phœbe,

Torqueo magnus indignus
 Vexed mighty Jove (with) unworthy love:

livor Jūnōnīūs mitto horrendus anguis :
 And the envy of Juno sent the dreadful snake,

sequor iter miser
 Who should follow the path (of her) wretched
rivalis
 rival;

pello erro
 Who, Python, should drive (her) wandering through
longus avia
 long deserts;

daret requies infaustus tutus locus
 Nor allow rest to the unhappy, nor safe places:

tandem ora stabilita est
 But at length the Delian shore is fixed (for her)
vaganti
 wandering,

vindex nascor
 And he, the avenger of his mother, is born,

Who “may oppress the swelling Python (with)
premo tumidus
innumerus sagitta
 countless arrows”—

But the anger of the slighted goddess slept not;
ira contemno dormio

And the hostile Caria received the wandering
inimica recipio
 Latona,

Both wearied (with) hunger and languid with
lassatus fames languidulus
sitis
 thirst;

And the countrymen insulted (her) wishing to
agrestis insulto volo
bibo
 drink,

And checked (with) reproaches the injured god-
corripio opprobrium lædo
 dess.

“And may ye for ever remain in the water refused
semper maneo unda recuso
 (to me)!”

dico *plurimus* *rana* *liquidus*
 She spoke, and there is many a frog in the liquid
lutum
 mud.

facies *Caribus* *inverto*
 The appearance of the Carians is changed, and
corrumpo lingua
 (their) corrupted tongue

Vociferor *aliquis* *raucus* *medius*
 Vociferates something hoarse (in) the middle (of
aqua
 the) waters.

quoque *genetrix* *-ām,* *uber*
 Thou also, mother of the Tāntālīdæ, most fruitful
mater
 parent,

nosco *amarus* *factum* *gemelliparus*
 Dost know the bitter deeds of the twin-bearing
 goddess,

doles *ira (pl.)*
 And lamentest the wrath of Diana and (her) brother Apollo,

audeo fortiter *temno* *genus*
 Having dared boldly to despise the race of Lātōna;
 tona;

aspicio 2 corpus fundo virgineus
 And beholdest bodies scattered (in) virgin and
puerilis lethum
 boyish death,

nimis aucta
 Ah! (thou) who art too much inflated (with)
fastus
 thine own pride.

HEBE AND GANYMEDE.

exemplar pulcher species perpetuus
 The example and fair appearance of perpetual
juventa
 youth,

dulcis (adj.)
 Hēbē, who is the daughter of Jove, is sweetly
adsūm
 present.

possum 2 dono (præter. inf.) homo novus
 She is able to present gods and men (with) new
vigor
 strength,

restituo (præf. inf.) lapsum decus
 She (is able) to restore lost beauty.

labor ipse revoco
 Yet falling she did not herself recall her own
honor
 honour,

fero (subj.) opimus poculum
 When (she) was bearing rich cups to her father
 Jove;

cedo celestis munus (pl.) Tros
 But (she) yielded (her) celestial office to the Trojan
puer
 boy;

quâ fero natus
 Whom, where his own Ida bore (her) native
grex
 flocks,

armiger
 A shepherd (acc.), the armour-bearing (bird) of

abripio uncus pes
 Jove snatched-away (with) crooked feet,

sto à cyathis
 That (he) might stand as a cup-bearer in the
regio polus
 region of Heaven.

tamen *exul* *conjugis*
But yet Hebe was not an exile, but, (as) the wife
of Hercules,

Adhuc auxit pulcher *os*
Still adorned the fair goddesses (in) countenance
habitus
and dress.

cultor 2 *colo* 2 *amo* 2 *hic* 2
(Her) worshipper worships and loves her (with)
tango 2 *pectus* 2
touched bosom,

Orno 1 *flos* 1 *discrimen* 1
Adorned with flowers, and the distinction of a
 varius 1 *vestis* 1
variegated dress.

BOOK THE SECOND.

TERRESTRIAL DEITIES.

SATURN.

Now to draw from Heaven *argumenta* *the stories* of the an-
cient gods,

Let the wandering Muse *accingat* *prepare* herself (in)
daring mood;

And *sector* (in her) song *labor (pl.)* *the fallen deity* of Saturn,

Who called the fields *Latius* *Latian*, (in) which (he)
plup. subj.
lay-hid;

When that father of Jove fled (his) avenging *furor (pl.)* *anger*,

Driven an exile *inopsque* *and a beggar* from the æthereal
climes.

Italus

The Italian Janus received, (in his) *hospitable* kingdom*,

profugus

The deity *flying* from (his) heavenly station;

indigena

Who teaches the *in-born* Latins (with) a better

victus

way of life,

pandus

"To send the ploughmen oxen under the *crooked*

(*pl.*)

yoke;"

verso (*pl.*)

To entrust the fruitful seeds to the *turned* glebe.

And to bring-back yellow gifts (from) the

excolo

cultivated soil.

2

bonus

He *introduced* the *liberal* arts, and the adorned
rewards of life,

Into the leafy caves of rude men;

* *Hospitio regnoque*—the figure hendiadys, by which one thing is expressed by two substantives.

And the Golden Age, *affulgens*
shining-upon the happy
 (pl.)
 earth,

laetificus
 Blesses all (things with) *joyous* peace and love.

velut 2
 Oh, wandering dreams, *like* (those) of the sick! *he*,
 the same,

1
Is said to have devoured his own race (with)
 rabid jaw!

Cybeleius 2
 And, unless (his) *Cybeleian* mother *had been able*
 (præf. inf.) 2
 to substitute

Prægrandis 1 *sanguineus*
 Very large stones to (his) *blood-thirsty* hunger;

2
 The father *would have joined* Pluto, and thee, O
 Neptune, and Jove,

ferculum (pl.)
 (As) rich morsels to his banquet.

A barbarian in heaven, (he) comes out milder
 (upon) earth—

calleo præt. inf.

Thus men *are able to instruct* a god!

Aspicite 2 2 2 2
Behold the winged and decrepit old man,

1 1 1
Armed (as to his) hand (with) a scythe, and

1 1 - 1
preparing to devour (his) children!

(*pl.*) *clepsydra*
Whose hoary hair the mystic hour-glass adorning

adumbro
Marks time to depart (with) shadowed flight :

contendo
And the serpent, which strives to eat his own tail,

verto
Indicates ages revolved (on) eternal wheels.

CYBELE.

(We) have spoken (of) Cýbělē also—Cybele, the

Saturnius
wife of *Saturn*

eadem *concelebro*
And, at the same time, the celebrated parent of the
Cælicola
Immortals;

Ops, Rhěā, ancient Vesta, the Good Mother, and
the Great Mother,

adsumo
Takes to herself many names, and loves suppli-
cations.

(She) leads the united lions over the highest Dīn-
dýmā,

And a mystic key (is) carried in (her) holy hand.

exstimulo *Bērēcynthiūs*
And exciting the *Berecynthian* timbrels (with) the
mingled horn,

attollo
(She) raises (her) sublime and turret-bearing head;

vadit
(She) *advances* through the woods, the rocks, and

nivalis
the *snowy* crags ;

horrisonus
And commands (her) *horribly-resounding* bands

exululo
to *howl aloud*.

VESTA.

genus *Junonius*
Vesta, the *daughter* of Cybele, and the sister of Juno,

2
receives

1 (*pl.*) *focus*
Worship, a fire shining (on her) eternal *altars* ;

Syrma fluvo (*pl.*)
A *train flowing* afar, and a *consecrated veil* (on her)

(*pl.*)
hair

(*pl.*) *alteruter*
(She) *carries*, and a lamp, (and) a *dart* (in) *either*
hand.

Behold (her) fire ^{suspendo} *hung-up* (in) ^{figulinus} *earthenware* dishes,

Where holy Vesta glows in (her) ^{tholus} *lofty shrine*.

(With) how dire an omen will the ^{Vestalis} *Vestal* flame
perish !

What care will be able to ^{pio} *expiate* such great
wickedness !

This once happened (at) Rome—and Rome is silent ;

And the senate-house is ^{vaco} *void* of (its) ^{abl.} *duties*, the
^{forum} *courts of law* of dispute.

The city, ^{atratus} *in mourning*, grieves ; until by ² *the sun*
itself is restored

The flame shining and growing warm (on) the
^(pl.) *chaste hearth*.

Who more illustrious (than) the ^{editus} *Vestal virgin* born
at Rome ?

Tamen

But yet she may be (for) six lustra (in that) august
place,

demergo

And fall at length *sunk* (in) horrible ruin,

contumulo

defodio

And alive be buried (in) the excavated ground ;

quid

If she offend at all in (her) example of modesty,
which (being) chaste

debeo

Latius

(She) ought to have established for the *Latin*

nurus

damsels.

JANUS.

Janus (was) the first king in Italy ; and himself

fero 2

received

1

Saturn (as) a companion and partaker on (his)
throne.

Hic *animus* (pl.)
 He, the best (in) *disposition*, and the best (in) morals,

2
passed

1
All (his) days (in) pure simplicity.

(pl.)
 (He) bore the royal *sceptre* (in) pious and placid hand,
 And dying, increased the gods themselves (in)
 honour.

natus
 He presides-over the *new-born*, (he) presides-ove
pereo
the dying year,

And he shuts and opens the gates of the sky ;

binus *pars*
 And bears *two* faces, looking-at two *quarters* ;

Hinc *exigo* *inde*
On this side seeing (things) *finished*, *on that* (he)
 sees (things) to come.

insum
 A key *is-in* (his) right-hand, and a divine rod (in
 his) left ;

And (he) both brings, and brings-back, the certain
changes of time.

Idem

He also is present (as) the interpreter of peace and
war ; and (in) the former

janua
The sacred *door* of (his) temple is shut, (in) the
pateo
latter it *is open*.

malè concors (acc.)
Alas ! (for) *the ill-agreeing minds*, and the martial

2
hearts of Rome,
And ambitious in new empires !

ea
Through seven hundred years *that* door is shut

Thrice only ! In the mean time the earth flows
(with) blood.

CERES.

2

The daughter of Saturn and Cybele, *whom* Proserpine

1

nom.

Calls *mother*, behold *Ceres* beautiful (with) the yellow harvest.

*(pl.)**(pl.)*

She taught men to commit *seed* to the *glebe*,

Permutans

Changing acorns (for) nobler food.

illius

And all the earth celebrates *her* grateful honours,

*præst. part.**frugifer*

Worshipping the name of the *fruit-bringing* goddess.

volo

What the greatest mysteries of the ancients *meant* (in their) worship,

spatior

The mind that has *expatiated* (in) many books is

nescio

yet *ignorant*;

And the secrets which shame, joined (with) fear,
overshadows,

hodiernus

No *modern* tongue of men is able to speak.

The goddess adorns (her) crowned head (with) fair

arista
ears of wheat ;

(Her) right-hand has a burning torch, (her) left
a poppy.

hic

dico

Perchance (by) *one* she *may signify* sleep, the

solatium (pl.)
comfort of life ;

hic jubar

Perchance (by) *the other the ray* of life, (with)
which itself is warm.

2

The minister of Ceres *is reported* to have learned
(that) the soul (is) immortal,

And to have exhibited (this truth by) secret
marks.

doceo

commentum

But the profane *have represented* (their) *inventions*
(in) various manners :

(acc.) *quam*
And *the torch that* genial Ceres sustains (in her)
right-hand,

indaganti
That torch may serve the mother *searching* every
where,

Who seeks-again her daughter through all places.

Scilicet
For *indeed* Proserpine had sported in the fields of
Enna,

And had gathered flowery garlands (with) tender
hand :

Dis
Pluto sees her and desires her (being) seen ; and
(with) black chariot

compitum
Ascends the broken *passages* of the resounding
ground ;

And drags-off the trembling damsel through the
gaping rocks,

Whom Ceres, weeping-over (her), seeks-out (in)
the whole world.

VULCAN.

Vulcan, the son of Jupiter and Juno, ²*from* high
²*heaven*

Fell-out, and lay-down (upon) the ground,
 Grieving (with) a broken leg ! there the Lemnian
 rocks

¹
 Sustained the god, *grieving*, and expelled (from)
 heaven.

lux
 He (for) nine *days* sent across the open air,
 Falling can scarcely breathe, can scarcely sur-
 vive :

² ² ² ²
Jupiter himself upon the back of his own son

Impingo 1 (*pl.*) 1 ¹ ¹
Inflicted such a blow (with his) celestial heels !

dat.
 What (was) the cause of *Jupiter* (being) angry ?
 because the innocent son

Auderet

Dared to reconcile (his) mother to (his) father ;

Because (he) wished to restore (her) suspended to
the airy Olympus,

And to take away the golden chains (from) *the*
implicitus
bound goddess.

in
Therefore *among* perpetual anvils, and (at) the
2 *caminus*
smoky furnace,

He is compelled to lead (his) days ;

(With) a deformed face, a lame foot ; a mallet
arms

dat. (*pl.*)
Whose right hand, and the twisted *thunderbolt*
(his) left :

(*pl.*)
These the eagle, (with) expanded wings, at *the side*
Vulcanius
of Vulcan,

Stands meditating to bear, (when) ready, to lofty
Jupiter :

These he prepares for (his) father—near the Cyclo-
pian offspring

Adsto

Stands-by, and rolls the eye (in its) horrific face :

Monsters (with) gigantic *moles* bulk, (with) *nervosus*
muscular
arms,

A band equally black with the labour of *fabrilis*
smiths.

The God of Fire is honoured, and the patron of
artificers

Who fashion apt metals (in) various manners.

To him (brought) to pious altars the boar-pig and
the calf are sacrificed,

And the Lemnian coast is *dedo*
given-up to the god

illabor
who fell there :

And where *Veservus* can look towards *similis*
Vesuvius the kindred
Ætna,

The *Lipāræan* shores give themselves to a like
studium
zealous worship ;

medius
 Whilst the *intervening* sea resounds (with) the vast
 furnaces,

And a lofty flame shines-forth (from) the noc-
fretum
 turnal waves.

THE MUSES.

Mnēmōsýne -ēs
 The daughters of *Memory*, and of Jove, and (in) a
novenus
ninefold band

The Muses rejoicing to celebrate-together Jove,
 Listen (ye)? (they) rise-in (their) song! the re-
 2
 sounding *verses*

1
 Have filled *Pindus*, and the Piërian grove ;

per
 And *over* the waters of Helicon is heard the lovely
 echo,

And the Delphic rocks exult to *refero*
return the
 melody.

Clio presides-over history, and Thalia (over) festi-
 vals ;

Melpomene (is) the leader to tragic (songs,) and
 Erato to the lyre ;

2
 Terpsichore *inspires* dancing (into) the feet, Poly-
 hymnia singing

(*pl.*) *decor*
 (Into) *the voice*, each (with) her own *elegance*.

tueor 2
 Urania *protects* astronomers, Euterpe *musical*
 hearts ;

secundo *epos*
 Calliope *prosper*s the grand *epic*.

The star of youth, and the crown of fair modesty
 Always surround and adorn-together these god-
 desses.

Qui
He who worships these is vexed (with) no cares (as
 (*pl.*)
 to his) *bosom*

Which ambition has, or which follow wealth :
 The groves and the birds, and the murmurs of
 huic cordi'
 waters (are) dear to him,

viresco
 And the shining field that looks-green (in) the
 vernal sun

To these (Muses) the winged horse Pegasus is a
 dat.
 great honour,

interitus
 Sprung-from thy destruction, cruel Medusa ;

simul ac
 Who, as soon as (he) has entered the divine
 ora
 boundaries of light,

Has (already) made a noble journey into the
 æther
 tracts of heaven ;

And stopping himself sublime on the top
 Hēlicōnīdcus
 of Helicon,

exorior
 Has blessed the trodden ground (with) a risen
 fountain.

ÆOLUS AND THE WINDS.

Hippotādēs *tingo*
 Æolus, the son of Hippotas, invented new sails, and
 (by) the stars

vadum
 Directed the doubtful vessels over the salt seas.

rite
 Therefore (he) is, according to custom, counted
 among the number of the gods ;

audio *gen.*
 And is called powerful (over) the winds, and
 loves to be worshipped ;

(pl.)
 Whether (he) exasperates the gloomy anger of the
 storms

claudio
 Or recalls the fierce blasts (to their) enclosed
 home.

atrox
 Him Boreas, him savage Eurys, and Auster (as) a
 ruler,

And the softer air of Zephyrus¹, equally fear.

Ast *multum*
But the Thracian Aquilo *greatly* struggles against
(*pl.*)
the rein,

doleo
And *is indignant* to suffer chains (in) the Æolian
prison ;

sine more (*pl.*)
And shakes, *without bounds*, (his) *hair* white (with)
(*pl.*)
snow.

And spreads the strength of (his) wings, and
rabies
stirs (his) *rage.*

Zephyrus, sounding gently, [whom scarcely the
harpyia
harpy Cēlænō

blandus
Could have borne, dreadful (as she is), so *soft* an
genus
offspring,]

¹ The Zephyrs of Italy must not be confounded by the young versifier with the zephyrs of England ; where the West wind, in general, is one of the strongest and rudest that is felt.

Gigno
Produces flowers and fruits (with his) perfumed
 whisper,

adsum
 And rejoices *to be at* the side of the Cyprian
 goddess;

Excites the hopes of the year, entombed (in) the
 bosom of winter,

And brings-back the spring of youth and joy.

MOMUS.

And could (they) mournful (as they are) produce a
 merry son,

Sleep, and Night, well worthy of her lazy hus-
 band?

hosne *adeò*
 Had that deity *these* parents *so very* unlike (himself)

cui cordi *cui* *sales*
 To whose taste (are) satires, to whose (taste) jokes

lex
 without restraint?

Imò etiam
Truly indeed *contrary* (things) *produce* *great*
 (pl.)
laughter,

impar
 And what is *unlike* itself is the greatest cause of
dat.
 a *jest.*

cachinno 2
 Behold Momus, *grinning, takes-away* the mask from
levis
 (his) *light* face,

quasso
 And *frequently-shakes* either side (with) laughter;
 And derides the gods, and men, and the ground,
 and the sky;

carpit
 And *carps-at* all things every-where (in) an
 absurd manner;
 And, to be derided himself more than other things,
 persists

Always to be ignorant of his own folly.

THEMIS.—ASTRÆA.—NEMESIS.

Themis first ordered the mortal temples to rise,

[She had favoured the good and had punished
the bad,]

Offspring of Heaven and Earth—Astræa followed,

A deity illustrious (by) the honour of her justice.

Cui (imperf.)
Whose father Titan, and mother Aurora, shone
(forth)

(pl.)
When the golden age bore (its) happy race.

Hæc
She is painted veiled (as to her) eyes; and balanced
(with) just

lance
Weight a pair of scales (in her) hands, and a
sword was seen;

Nemesis
Whilst her own wheel denotes quick Vengeance,
avenging

(perf. subj.)
Who accompanies the rapid flight of Wickedness.

PAN.

absimilis *dat.* *gens* 2
Pan, *dissimilar from Mercury his father, the race*

2
of huntsmen,

sylvicola 1
And *the inhabitants of the woods, worshipped (as*
their) god;

And the race of shepherds, and the cattle, and the

2
joyful herds

1
In the meadows, constituted their *patron*.

His own pipe knows Pan (as) the inventor; and
him

The Arcadians in (their) woods and rivers sing.

2
Nor yet (is he) unknown in wars; but horrid *Fear*
quondam
sometimes

opes
(Under) this leader has crushed the *power* of the
enemy;

When Gallic bands wasted the Grecian plains,

And ^{*ausus*} Brennus *dared* to approach the hill of
Delphi:

^{*panicus*} Hence *panic* ^{*funēbris*} Fear arose, *a fatal* name,

(By) which the honour of the temple ^{*Apollineus*} of *Apollo*
was safe.

Pan comes shining (with) rosy face; but (in his)
nostrils he

^{*simus*} (Is) flat; and (his) beard is ^{*remissus*} *let-down* to the mid-
dle (of his) chest.

(His) tail, thigh, leg, and foot is formed *after the*
^{*instar*} *model* of a goat;

And the pipe, and the crook, is borne (in) the
^{*proprius*} hand *that belongs to them*.

The pine, most grateful (to him) among the trees,
^{*(sing.)*} crowns (with) *leaves*

Huic
His head—behold Pan! the god of his own
Arcadia.

SILENUS.—SYLVANUS.—THE FAUNS AND SATYRS.

Altor

The nourisher, the preceptor, the companion of

2

Bacchus, when *he*

(*subj.*)

1

Visited (his) *Indian* kingdoms (with) triumphal

(*sing.*)

wheels,

senior

Silenus, *aged*, fattening, carried (on) an ass,

(*sing.*)

Approaches (with) *flowers* covering (his) hoary
head.

Ebriety, smiling (in his) countenance, ill agrees
(with his) years,

And marks and disgraces the infamous old man.

proprius

Sylvanus presides-over *his own* shades of the woods,

semicaper

Both a demigod goat, and a *demigoat* god.

A company of Fauns follows him, a rustic band,

*quibus**refero**Whose foot and sharp ear recalls the goats:**cætera*

2

The rest is nearer to a man; and Faunus the

2

illustrious

1

his

1

*Father of these was the king of the Latin region;**Who being (their) guide, the first husbandmen
learned**excolo*

1

*To till the earth, and to pay vows (at) sacred**focus**shrines.**acc.**sequax**mos**Behold the Satyrs also! following (in) wanton guise,**Where the chariot, and the voice of their Brō-
mīus* commands (them) to go,**Shapeless (they) hasten through the groves, and
raise (their) horns,**hirtus**And crooked hands, and bodies rough (with)**(pl.)**hair:*

* Bromius, a name of Bacchus, so called ἀπὸ τοῦ βρόμῳ,
à fremendo, from the noise he causes.

DIANA.

Behold the triple goddess, powerful both (over)

genitive
heaven and earth;

nec (*subj.*)
Who *no* less *rules* the sad places of the shades;

audit
(She) *is called* at once Luna, Diana, Hecate; and
herself

(*comp.*)
Glad in the woods to enjoy *perpetual* virginity,

partus
[But she helps *the births* of others,] (in) graceful
garment

A huntress, leads the rapid dogs everywhere.

vertex
Rising higher (by) *the head* in the company of the
Nymphs,

Naked (as to her) feet, (she) bears a bow and
ready arrows;

Whilst the horns of the growing Moon, added (to
her) head,

Always illustrate the goddess (with) kindred
honour.

FLORA.—POMONA.—PALES.—FERONIA.

adsum

Chloris *is present* to the Greeks; Flora, the same
goddess, to the Latins,

usque

(*pl.*)

Who *always* carries (her) *hair* adorned (with)
flowers;

floreo

And she holds *blossoming* beans (in her) right-hand;
(in her) left

The fertile horn which rich Plenty nourishes.

Pomona presides-over her own trees and gardens;

A branch (is) in this hand, her own fruits are
(in) that.

"Thee also, great Pales*," (with) solemn festivals,
everywhere

Through Latium, the fathers (were) accustomed
to celebrate-together;

2

Thee, goddess, the shepherds praise—*whilst* Fērōnīā,
Ever grateful, favours (with) patronage her own
1
servants;

And protects the groves, the woods, and the plea-
sant rivers;

(In) those waters Flaccus bathed (his) illustrious
palma (pl.)
hands and *face*†;

lymp̄ha

Or in what *streams* the glowing Vētūlōnīā rejoices;

(nom.) *Pisanus.*

Or *the wave* which flows near the grove of *Pisa*.

* "Te quoque, magna Pales."—Virgil, *Georg.* III. 1.

† "Ora, manusque tuâ lavimus, Feronia, lymphâ."—
Horace, *Sat.* I. 5. 24.

ARISTÆUS.—VERTUMNUS.—TERMINUS.

"The shepherd Aristæus*," unknown to none,

2
to whom Apollo

dius (sing.)
And the *divine* nymph gave an illustrious race,

pererro
Having *wandered-over* the world, rested on Grecian
coasts—

Ah! wretched, whom the love of Eūrydicē ill
torreo
inflames;

Who atones-for (his) guilty fires (by his) perishing
bees,

And feels the gods to be present, the avengers
(pl.)
of wickedness.

(imperf.) cor
He taught mortal *minds* his own arts,

* "Pastor Aristæus."—Virgil, *Georg.* iv. 317.

(imperf.) (pl.)
And gave the expressed oil, and the yellow honey;

Counted among the demi-gods, and (as) an useful
deity

habeo *sylvicola*
Esteemed (by) the primeval and wood-inhabiting
men.

The golden Pomona rejoices (in) Vertumnus (for
her) husband,

amor
Whom one attachment clothed (in) various forms;

modò
Who now a fisherman, now a soldier becomes, and
a husbandman,

irritus *conficio*
In vain, and executes (his) tricks (with) fruitless
art;

(subj.)
Until he feigned an old-woman, and, (with) the
face of conquering old-age,

(subj.)
Touched the unwilling and difficult goddess.

tutor

But Terminus *protects* the fields subject to himself,

Who always remains sacred in (his) chosen place :

2 2

With whom Jupiter himself *does not refuse* to share

(*pl.*)
(his) *capitol*,

adamo

And endures, and *greatly-loves* the god (as his)
companion.

Behold the stones are crowned (in) the flourishing
fields,

And a yearly procession is renewed (by) the joy-
ous band :

barbaricus

So wiser Numa taught the *barbarous* host

*sacratius**solum*

To know the *sacred* laws of a divided *land*.

PLUTUS.

Behold the son of Ceres [for the harvest is the best

gaza
wealth],

Plutus, is present—he *vigeo* *thrives*, (O) Peace, (in) thy
bosom.

Blind, as (one) who (by) uncertain turns bears to
the unjust,

Or to the good, *lautus* *rich* gifts (with) *fatuus* *foolish* hand ;

Lame, as approaching slowly; winged (as one)

2 2
who is wont

1
To depart (by) an unknown and headlong flight.

THE NYMPHS.

Let the air lie silent, nor let the wave of the river
whisper,

Nor let the leaves be agitated on the vast ^{*jugum*} hills;

^{*ut*} While, reclining alone in an obscure cave, (I) con-
template

All the kingdoms consecrated to their own deities.

^{*hinc*} For on this side many a *Drjās* wanders (in) the
shady wood;

^{*inde*} On that side the host of *Nāpææ* is present (in)
the glades;

^{*spatior*} And the *Ōrēas* expatiates over the lofty mountains;

^{*lubricus*} And the smooth *Nāīds* shines in ^{*proprius*} her own fountain.

But the *Nērēides* demand for themselves the

2
resounding rocks of the sea,

dominor

And *rule-over* the stormy waters;

While the mortal race adores the deity of the
Nymphs,

And adorns the various goddesses (with) various
honour.

ne tamen

But *that* (it) *may not* worship them as superior

2

(deities) (it) *bears*

olivum 1

(*pl. acc.*)

Gifts of *oil*, or of milk, or *pure honey*;

piacula

And places the offered *atonements* in no temples,

crus (*pl.*)

Bending the *knee*, and praying, (on) the flowery
soil.

BOOK THE THIRD.

MARINE DEITIES.

NEPTUNE.

(*infin.*) 2

I BID thee *hail*, (O) father, who *raisest* the weight
of waters

irrequietus

Against the astonished ships, O *restless* one,

demulceo

Or, *soothing-down* the disturbed seas (with) thy nod,
(Dost) run-over the marine pools (with) silent
wheel.

conterrita

Thee the *frightened* earth acknowledges the brother
of Jove;

Shaken (by) thy trident (with) internal move-
ments.

Thee Triton, ^{tibi} *thy* son, (with) resounding shell,

2
announces

ⁱⁿ To go *over* the midmost ¹ *waters*, the ^{salum} *sea* roaring
(around thee);

And all the rivers acknowledge thee (their) great
father,

(*pl.*)
And return into thy *bosom*, from whence (they)
departed.

(*pl.*)
(Thou) art allotted the third *kingdom* of Nature;
2
and *what region*

ⁱⁿ (*pl.*) (*particip.*) 1
Upon earth (has) not *venerated thy* altars?

^{sonipes} 2
The bull (is) offered there, and *the horse*, *strong*
^{ferox}
(with) *fierce* vigour;

And alas! a greater victim, living man.

(We) groan (over) the cruel *sacra* *sacred-rites* of the
profane deities—

How well did *hæc alo* *they bring-up* (their) fierce wor-
shippers!

What if the poets (with) magnificent *fulgor* *splendour* of
mind

(*subj.*)
Irradiate your choirs, (ye) false gods?

What if Neptune, powerful (in) majesty, (*subj.*) 2 *draws*

Over the long *fretum* 1 *waves* a herd of *horses* and
dolphins?

2
And the royal pomp *unfolds* Doris and (her)
daughters following,

æquoreus
(The pomp) accompanying the god of the sea?

immanis (*particip.*)
But *merciless* fierceness follows the chariot as it goes,

And the mind foul (with) adultery, and greedy of
gain.

The insatiable breast of the sea devours every good;

And amongst the gems which that place conceals,

The best of gems lies there, *obrutus* *buried* Virtue—

And the *pius* *fond* Muse weeps *(adj.)* in vain (over its)
sunken head.

OCEANUS.—TETHYS.—OCEANITIDES.—NEREUS AND
DORIS.—NEREIDES.—TRITON.—THETIS.—INO.—
PALEMON.—GLAUCUS.—PROTEUS.

tamen *(comp.)*
But who (is) this *old man*? The offspring of
Heaven and Earth,

Behold! Oceanus is raised (from) his own billows:

caesaries
Look at (his) hoary *hair*, and flowing beard—

And (his) beloved Tethys sits at the side of the
old-man.

globus

What a *host* of daughters, all *Océanitides* !

cæruleus (pl.)

All (with) *sea-green hair*, a beautiful band !

ulteriùs

And *farther-on* glitter, surrounding Doris (their)
mother,

consimilis

An emulous company of *Nērēides*, and *very like*
(each other),

corono

Who *circle-round* Nereus (their) father (with) a
dancing band,

And follow (him with) cheerful voice over their
own waves.

(acc.)

And *Inō*, and Thetis, Triton, Palæmon, Glaucus,

*(acc.)**(adj.) cano*

And *others*, whom an iron voice *wearily* records,

æquoreus

The traveller sees floating on (their) *marine* dwelling,

Ethnicus

The Gentile (traveller), who is brought near the
waters of Ocean :

And thus, deceived, falling-down (on) the yellow
sand,

(He) seeks (with his) voice the vain assistance

Religio
of *Superstition* :—

“O Triton, who dividest the sea (with) ^(adj.) horses' feet,

Hæc *illæc* *dimidiatus*
“Here a dolphin, there a half-and-half man ;

“(Do) thou for me, (do) thou inspire (thy) shell !
and let (her) come over the waves,

qualis *Hæmonius*
“The marine goddess, as to (her) *Thessalian*
husband,

“The silver-footed Thetis, the daughter of the old
man of the sea *—

“(Oh!) mother, compelled to lament the
^(pl.) *Æchillæus*
funeral pile of Achilles,

* This verse is meant to be translated by the Greek line—*Ἀργυρόπεζα Θέτις θυγάτηρ ἀλίοιο γέροντος*.—Homer, *Iliad*, i.

"I pity thee, divine parent—and (thou*) the wife
of Athamas,

"Who snatchest (thy) son from the frantic
sword of (his) father,

irruo
"(Dost) *rush* into the sea, and drowning Palæmon
with thee,

proles *diva*
"Made, like (thine) *offspring*, *divine*, (thou)
risest-again (from) the water.

"Thee also, Ino, the stranger calls (with) anxious
vows ;

æquoreus
"Thee also, Glaucus, drowned (in) the *ocean*
vadum
waves :

"Who but-now (as) a fisherman hast filled (thy)
nets (with) prey ;

obstupefacio
"But yet (thou) wert *astonished-at* these won-
derful (things) ;

* Ino.

tibi

“That whatever fish *of thine* is touched by the
new grass,

(*subj.*) (*acc.*)

“*Escapes from thy snares*, joyful as before,

revolo

“And *leaps-back* into the bosom of the sea—thou
2
immediately *thyself*

1

“Eatest the grass, and on a sudden (dost)
salum
become thyself a god of the sea.

“‘Nērīnē Gālātæa *, sweeter to me (than) the
thyme of Hÿbla!’

(*pl.*)

“Thus Polyphemus says, (with) frantic *voice*;

os.

“And despised (by) the *countenance* of her whom
(he) had thus loved,

furo

“Conceives avenging threats (in his) *infuriate*
heart;

* Virgil, *Eclogue* 7.

Ācīn

“Overwhelms *Acis*, ah! miserable (with), vast
stones,

“And deprives the mournful goddess (of her)
tender love;

“Who however always laments (her) *Acis* changed
(*pl. abl.*)
(into) a *fountain*;

“And the wave of her suitor answering mur-
murs,

“Who (can) paint Proteus? (he may) paint the
variable heaven,

“And the sea, and the *earth*—(*pl.*) (he) alone was
all (things):

“And bringing back (his) *immanis* enormous sea-calves into
the water from the shore,

ovo

“*Exults* (being) made a prophet by the gift of
Neptune;

“And pouring (forth) ^{*fatidicus*} *fate-telling* sounds, and pre-
saging murmurs,

^{*recino*} “Sings (of) ^(*pl.*) *future loss* (in) the hollows
^{*littoreus*} by the sea shore.”

THE SIRENS, SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS.

Hear ye! the air, ^{*percio*} *struck* (with) the sweetness of
harmony,

Fluctuates, ^{*indè vel indè*} *here or there* (with) ^{*incertus*} *various* sounds
(It) allures incautious oars over the neighbouring
seas;

The melody allures, alas! sailors to their ^(*pl.*) *fate*.

Behold the sisters beautiful (with) female coun-
tenance;

But a fish shamefully ^{*exeo*} ends (in) the hidden water.

(It) is the race of Sirens; (than) which nothing
more fallacious (from) the waves

Shines-forth, and hides (with) song (its) dreadful
work.

Scylla also ^{*prosilio*} leaps-out ^{*conterminus*} bordering upon the Italian
shore,

And ^{*persono*} makes to sound (with) barking the caves of
her own ^{*fretum*} strait;

And grieving-for (her) changed ^{*veneres*} beauties, and un-
known limbs,

(With) yawning vengeance drowns innocuous
ships.

The rage of Circe oppressed ^{*hic*} her; because ² Scylla
formerly

Outshone (her), ^{*potita*} (pl.) 1 enjoying the love of her Glaucus:

And Circe had *tingo* *medicamen*
imbued (with) magic *drug* the foun-
 tain,

cui
 (In) *whose* glassy waters (her) rival used to swim.

contrarius *inexpletus*
 Charybdis, *opposite*, rises (with) *unsatisfied* slaughter,

Prompt to devour wandering boats (in her)
 whirlpools.

prius surpñt
 As (she) who *formerly stole* (with) art the bullocks

Herculeus
of Hercules,

figo
 Fell, *pierced* (by) the angry thunderbolt of
 Jove;

So also (she) meditates destruction to the ship
(part.)
as it goes,

Restless herself over the watery ways.

BOOK THE FOURTH.

INFERNAL DEITIES.

PLUTO.

proles (superl.)
THE third son of Saturn and Cybele, very black

dominatus
Is beheld, the king *ruling-over* the infernal fields.

nefandus
Him, the god of Orcus and the Grave and *impious*
Death,

sacra
The subdued Earth implores (with) sad *sacred-rites*.

in
Proserpine had sported *among* the flowers of the
Sicilian Enna;

Ah! the nymph had sported, ignorant of her
fate;

Dis
Pluto comes; and carried-away past the *ostium*
portals of
 the cloven earth

A black *quadriga*
chariot snatches alas! the wretched
nurus
bride.

A black victim also is sacrificed to the ruthless god,

And the holy cypress is present-at the mournful
 rites:

2
 And Pluto sits on a throne of ebony, and bears

1 (pl.)
 A cruel sceptre—Cerberus watches before (his)
 feet:

volito
 And Harpies, *fluttering* (in) the air, surround (his)
 head;

veneror
 And Death stands silent, *worshipping* her king.

PROSERPINE.

Behold, Proserpine (is) in vain recalled (by) ^{(pl.) 2} *the voice*
of her mother,

And (is) not about-to-return (to) the Sicilian
grove;

Because a mournful wife, ^{spatior} *wandering* over the
Elysian fields

(She) had plucked ^{punica mala} *pomegranates* (in) the infernal
places.

She presides-over death; ^{neque enim 2 2} *for not even can life* about-
to-fly

^{Introisse} ¹ *Enter* the neighbouring doors of death,

Until Proserpine ^(subj.) ^(pl.) ^(part.) *carries-off* the *hair* (she has) *chosen*
for herself,

^(subj.) ^(pl.) *And gives* an open *space* (for) the last flight.

Therefore is scattered before the doors, now at the
hour of death,

cæsaries
(Some) *hair* cut (off) consecrated to the mournful
goddess;

gravis 2
Who, *serious* (in) aspect, but beautiful, *endures*
2
to partake

1 *Dis* 1
The unlovely empire of *Pluto*, and the throne of
ebony.

DEATH.—NIGHT.—SLEEP.—MORPHEUS.

Behold the progeny of Night, a name venerable

To all, but (one) whom no prayers have subdued,

atratus *tegmen*
Black (in her) wings, spotted (in her) *garment*,
Death—

hæc *larva*
She, a tremendous *spectre*, shines (with) naked
bones;

A sickle arming (her) fierce hands ; and, near, *the*

²
chariot of (her) parent

adsum

Appears—Night comes black (on) silent wheels,

Adorned (with) a *stellifer* *(acc.)* ² *star-bearing* robe ; and *Sleep, laid*
upon feathers,

(His) beloved mother carries with her.

While Morpheus under a shady elm collects the
dreams,

variatus

Which (he may) send, *diversified*, to human beds ;

And bear joy together (with them), or gentle rest,

Or bedew the bosom (with) the sadly flowing tear.

Do ye hear? the everlasting complaint of Cōcȳtus
rises-up,

And Phlēgēthōn boils high (with) *rutilus*
reddening
waters?

(*pl.*) *pando*
And the Stygian *lake expands* itself in the midmost
darkness,

(*pl.*)
Bearing the silent boat over the black *pool?*

Alas! this boat for you, (ye) spirits, although most
mournful,

(Is) to be wished, and to be preferred to other evils;
To be preferred to the idle death on the dark margin,

Which, (those) who have wanted the rites of the
tero
tomb *wear-away*.

remissus
That (is) Charon, (with) sunken eyes, and a *flowing*
beard,

That (is) the ferryman of the lake, hateful to all.

(*part.*)
And (those) *who seek* the caves nearer to the throne
of Pluto,

obvius

The dog, *meeting* (them), frightens (with) expanded
mouth :

This (is) Cerberus, and (his) jaws lie-open (with)
three-fold terror—

*hiulcus**anguifer*

And the *yawning* brute raises (his) *snake-bearing*

*(pl.)**hair ;*

And howls a horrific something, a murmur without
a name,

*abeo**trepidus*

While every pallid shade *escapes* (in) *hurried* fear.

THE JUDGES OF ORCUS.—THE FATES.—THE FURIES.

Now Minos (is) to be seen (on his) throne, and

Æacus

1

Exercising *the high* work of judgment, and Rha-
damanthus.

Facundia

Eloquence does not there avert the coming punishment ;

valeo

Golden gifts do not there prevail (with their) allurements ;

The rich (man) and the poor are there weighed in the same balance,

beo

And Virtue alone enjoys herself (in) this region ;

scilicet

For indeed she is placed in the Elysian fields,

(infin.)

And rejoices (that) her disciples are present to her.

velut *volito* 2 2 2

Thus, as dreams hover-about, apt to bring-back to

2 2

the nightly bed

verum 1 1

Truth admixed (with) false (things) :

phantasia

And add the changes of fancy to terrestrial scenes,

rapio *(pl.)*

And hurry the wandering mind over new kingdoms ;

*ethnîcus**fuligo**Heathen* superstition, (with) such a *mist*, mingles*dogmata**modus*True *doctrines* hidden under vain *disguises*.*propago*But *the race* of Erebus and Night, the three Fates,*stamen*Or spin or cut (with) perpetual hand the *threads**gravis*Which Clotho and Lachesis prepare, *deadly* Atro-
pos carries off;And frustrates the hopes of men, and covers
(them in) the grave.*horrendus*Behold also *horrid* forms, (under) the name of
Furies,Which restrain the guilty (in) prison and punish-
ment.

Pale Tisiphone, Megæra armed (with) scourges,

*sanguinolentus**(pl.)*Alecto, *blood-stained*, (with) the *hair* of serpents ;*Tartareus,*(Are) seen to arise amidst the darkness of *Tartarus*,

exagito

And to *drive-about* the howling race of shadows.

adsum via

Terror *attends-upon* the path of the sisters, and

Rage, and Grief,

Care, Labour, Old-Age, and Life full of evils ;

Quarrels, Fraud, obscene Famine, the Violence of
War,

scelus

The mind conscious *of crimes*, Death doubled
(by) Fear.

THE PUNISHMENTS OF THE GIANTS ; AND THE TOR-
AD INFEROS
MENTS OF OTHERS, *AMONG THE SHADES.*

*flammivomus**saxa*

Amidst *flame-vomiting* masses, and agitated *rocks*,

The crowd hostile to the avenging Jove groans
together,

Sicanus premo

And there the *Sicilian* cliffs *pressed-down* Typhoëus,

Whilst a voice rebellows, imitating various wild-beasts ;

oberto
Whilst, *turning* (his) sides, active (he) shakes the
tremulous Ætna,

And the fierce giant is betrayed (by) the fire
poured-forth.

But Tityus, shaking the midmost Orcus (with his)
howlings,

novenus
Covers *nine* acres (with his) outstretched mass ;

Ut *pastus*
While the vulture seeking again (his) constant food
in (his) chest,

Devours (his) unconquered liver (with) gory
mouth.

(*pl.*)
And there *condemned*, the most mournful offspring
of Dänäus,

(Alas ! a band daring to destroy (their) scarcely
united husbands !)

pereo
Who fill the casks *failing* (at) the lowest bottom,

Pursue (their) work, ever new, and ever deceitful ;

inclaresco

While the name of Hypermnestra *has grown-famous*
(*sing.*)
(for) *long ages,*

tego
Who *protected* her Lynceus (with) faithful love.

But, near (at hand), Tantalus in ^(part.) ^{capto} his thirst catches-at
2
the flying rivers,

appeto (pl.)
And *aims-at* the ambrosial *food* (with his) mouth ;

aveho

But the light air *carries-away* the ambrosial food
from (his) mouth,

And deceives (his) perpetual hunger, as the water
(deceives his) thirst,

lun
Thus the father *atones* for the impious fragments of
his own son.

(pl.)
And a banquet offered to the gods, not without
murder.

But behold now to the highest top ⁱⁿ *on* the high
mountain

Sisyphius
That *Sisyphian* stone bears (its) slow way—

When the mass *revolutus* *impete* *rolling-back* (with) quick *onset* re-
turns over the fields,

Always *exposco* *demanding* the same journey, always
futilis
in vain.

Not far off Ixion, the bold lover of Juno,

Is rolled (on) the orb of a wheel everlastingly
burning ;

2
And *Phlegyas*, violating the Delphic altars (with)
incestus
unholy flames,

Expiates (his) darings (with) unceasing fear ;

While a rock hanging-over (his) head for ages

suspicio
 (He) *looks-up-at*, and feels a long death
adsum
to be-at-hand.

2 (dat.)
 Behold Salmoneus *demanding for himself* the titles
 of a divine king,

(pl.)
 And the *frankincense* due to Jupiter alone ;

2 2 *ceu* 2 2
 Who *rejoices (on) resounding wheels, like a god him-*
self,

1 1 1 1
 To have made hoarse thunders over a brazen
 1
bridge ;

flammifer
 And to toss *flame-bearing* torches far through the
 courts,

And to strike men oppressed (with) real death.
 Therefore arms, leaping even (from) the angry
 clouds,

medius
 Seized-upon the wretch in the *midst* of (his)
 threats ;

And the frantic imitator is thrust into the lowest
abyss,

excrucio
For ever to be tormented in fiery waters.

INFERA
PRODIGIES OF THE *INFERNAL REGIONS*.

(Ye) Gorgons, and Harpies, and thou, Chimæra,
(with) flaming

moror
Front threatening, a crowd *dwelling* (in) Stygian
places,

What traveller will behold you (with) fearless
heart,

plaga
New among your kingdoms, and evil *climates*?

vipereus
Thee, first of the sisters, horrid (with) *viperine*
(*pl.*)
hair,

pallens (*sing. abl.*)
 Medusa, *pale at thy locks* (he) will fly-away
 (from);

(*pres. subj.*)
 Lest (he) himself *should become* a rigid stone (by)
 fear of thee,

(*pl.*)
 And lose the form and *countenance* of an un-
 happy man.

obsitus
 And brazen hands, and limbs *covered-with* scales,

qualis *montivagus*
 And a tooth such *as* arms the *mountain-wandering*
 boar,

Distinguishes the threefold Gorgons; and an eye
 to each

Single, or that same (eye) mutual to the three.

(*dat.*) *aliger*
 The race of the *Harpies* is *winged*; but, a woman
 in face,

The unhappy Ocyřpēte was a vulture (in) body:

The dreadful species exhales poisoned odours.

And what (things it) touches (in its) flight, (it)
makes (them) all odious.

(*fem.*) *trinum*
A goat, a lion, a serpent, behold the *triple* head
of Chimæra!

singulus (*adj.*)
And the *several* limbs (are) *fitted* to the various
beasts.

draco (*masc.*)
The first (limbs) a lion, the last *a serpent, the goat*
between both

(*pl.*) *seco*
Claims *the body divided* (in) a horrible manner.

muliebrè
The Sphinx, also, looking *like a woman*, ends (as) a
dog and snake,

And rises (as) a bird (on) the wing, and (in)
(*sing.*)
claws (as) a lion:

The voice sounds human—for not without weight
(upon) Thebes

intorqueo
The hostile Sphinx *hurled* (her) dire threats:

vasto *cæcus*
Laid-waste the trembling city (with) *dark* circum-
 locutions,

mergo
 And *swallowed* the Cadmean race (with) yawning
gula
throat.

ecquid insum (pl.)
 “*What* is (there) in the *earth*, which (in the)
 morning is moved

1 *planta gemella*
 “(On) four *feet*; but (its) *foot* is *double* (in)
 middle day:

planta
 “(In) evening (its) *feet* become three!” This a
 sojourner at Thebes

solvo *pingo*
Resolves, and exulting says, “Man is *described*!

(adj.)
 “For in the morning, in the primeval time of life,

repto
 “(He) *creeps* (on) the ground scarcely (with) feet
 and hands together;

(acc.)

"But *rising* higher in the middle flower of youth

binus (perf.)

"Two feet *support* him strong;

"Soon, leaning (on) a staff, in the hour of trem-

senium

bling *old age*,

planta

"He is compelled to go slower (on) three *feet*."

allido sese

(She) heard, and the Sphinx *dashed herself* (against)

the sharp rock,

Seeking herself (that) death which (she) before
brought to others.

2

Near her, Geryones, *who held* (as) a tyrant the

saxum

Balearic *rocks*,

(pl.)

Atones-for (his) bloody actions (upon) *earth*:

rabidus (acc.) (part.)

He (his) *fierce oxen fed* (on) human blood,

infandus

(His) *impious* serpent, and (his) *frightful dogs*,

Now changes (for) ^(abl.) *tears*, which himself ^{*ejicio*} *sheds*
perennial,

(For) everlasting ^(sing.) *Tartareus*
groans, and *hellish* ills.

ELYSIUM.

What place is (this) which the gale fans (with)
gentle whisper,

And a calmer water ^{*permeo*} *wanders-through* (in) a pure
lake?

Where the ^{*frequens*} *abundant* grass looks-green, and (with)
pleasant shade

Many a ^{*florifer*} *flowering* tree ¹ *protects* the tranquil ground?

This is the name of *Elysium*, where no ^(comp.) *severe care*
enters,

Nor any grief goes (o'er) the *innocuus*
harmless fields.

peramoenus *supersum* 2
But a *delightful* rest *remains* for the *brave* removed

1 *solum*
(From) *earth*, and now placed (in) a better *region*.

corona
There vernal meadows flourish for the happy *band*,

And the day is ever passed (in) social love.

Or (they) rejoice to remember the works (of their)
human youth,

vetus *aërius*
And follow *ancient* arms (on) *shadowy* steeds;

Or recall for a while former loves (on) the guitar;

vaco
Or *have leisure* for the pursuits and duties of age.

fas erit 2
(And) yet *the rule does* not *allow* the ghosts *always*

latebræ
to dwell (in) these *retreats*;

The recalled race returns to the light;

And the souls are restored to other bodies, *that*

2

(they) may experience

avitus 1

(pl.)

Again *(their)* *ancient* journey upon *earth*;

indoleo

That they may again *mourn-over* the deceitful years
of life,

Lethæus

And wish to approach again the lake *of Oblivion*.

dulcis

And a dear shade consecrates the kindred Lar;

Hears yet both its own offspring, and the praises

minores

of (its) posterity,

sibi cognatus torus

And delights to be present at family feasts.

tecta

Ye, Penates*, seek the inner recesses of the house,

*repōsta*And every statue is laid up in (its) peculiar
place;*hæc fuerit*Whether it shall be the image of Jove, or of the
Great Mother,

Or whatever god rejoices (in) pious honour.

*adeo**Numen*

And so august, so venerable, is the Divine Power

*vult*That Rome chooses for itself to dwell (in) its own
habitations;

* The Penates are to be reckoned among the gods of higher families; but as they are so often united with the Lares, they are placed here together; yet not without distinction.

proprius
That to have left their *own* Penates for ever to
another,

sit
Is a heavy grief to the exiles, is (a grief) without
an end.

But the Genius, "who (as) a companion rules the
natal star*,"

par
Like in the beginnings of life, like also in the
end perishes,

mysticus
Is a *mysterious* deity to the ancients and double;

2
whether the verses

(*dat.*) 1
Of poets have feigned him good, or bad.

alter
The one promotes the growing seeds of (our) virtues,

adsum
The other is *present with* (our) vices, and enlarges
wickedness.

* Horace.

Wonderful mysteries speak (with) the voice of the
profane,

And an everlasting *verum* *truth* lies-hid (under) this
thin cloud;

(That there) is to mortals a divided disposition;

refero 2
and (*that*) *it* recalls

inde 1 *inde*
Here a *fierce* animal (in its) pursuits, *there* a god.

ORION.

Who (is) that giant (that) *venio* *approaches*? The famous
Orion's
valour of Orion

Chius *cruentatus*
Delivers the *Chian* fields (from) *blood-stained* wild-
beasts:

And, the virgin Diana *dux* *guiding* (him) through
tesqua
inhospitable *deserts*.

Follows ever the swift goddess, where (she)
præeo
precedes.

2 2 *perosus* 2 2 2 2
 But the Earth, the Earth, hating vain threats, sees,

1 1 1 1 1
Indignant, the hero swelling (with) many trophies.

(*comp.*)
 Therefore she herself, *violent*, brought-forth a mighty
 snake,

(*pl.*)
 Conquered (by) which the victor laid (his) *body*
 (on) the ground.

omnis
 And yet he does not die *altogether*—translated to
 the stars,

Star-bearing himself, he shines in the citadel of
 his own heaven;

2
 And, a huntsman yet, *seeming* to harass fierce lions,

ætherius
 (He) aims (his) arrows in the fields of air.

PROMETHEUS.

Prometheus, having stolen rays from the ^{*rutilus*} shining
sun,

Inserts the glowing darts (in) ^{*effingo*} fashioned mud;
And Man becomes animated and feeds on the
(*abl.*)
vital air!

^{*tamen*} (acc.) ^{*passum*}
But he hath not found Jupiter suffer these (things):
^{*superi*}
But the ruler of the gods, indignant (at his) wicked
fraud,

Fixes (his) noxious limbs on the Caucasian hills;
2 2 2 *verber* 2
And there a vulture eats, with a constant flapping
2
of wings,

1 1 1
(His) liver, always growing-again under the
1
bloody mouth.

Sustains the words and the threats of offended
Jove ;

Refuses the assistance and the ^(pl.)*voice* of Mercury
refero
reporting (them)—

And vain resentment thunders (with) tremendous
sound ;

While the earth confused (with) the sea, and the
heaven (with) the ^{*profundum*}*abyss*,

Rushes together, and the form of the mighty man
perdita est
disappears.

ATLAS.

sustento
Behold! *Atlas*, who *supports* (on his) shoulders
(*pl.*)
the weight of heaven,

(*pl.*)
And the stars, and *the earth*, and the broad
fretum
billows of the sea.

(*pot. pres.*)
How (his) back *must ache* (for him) bearing these
sine fine
vast (things) *for ever!*

(*præter. inf.*) (*sing.*) *hospitium*
Let men be afraid *to violate* the *rites* of *hospitality*,

natus
For he, *the son* of Iapetus, and the brother of Pro-
metheus,

(*dat.*) *Mauricus* *educat*
[*Whose* many flocks *the Moorish* grass *nourishes*,
(*dat.*) *trux*
Whose guarded herds a *fierce* dragon protects,]

(*pl.*)
Holding a *kingdom* ennobled by his riches,

*audax**Daring* to shut against guests (his) cruel gates,

extera *patrius*

Repelled all *foreign* (things) from (his) *native*
regions.

scilicet

For (he) had heard (that) a son of Jove would
quondam
one-day be present,

(*pl.*) *sibi*

Who should snatch the proud *sceptre* (from) *his*
hand.

And it was in the fates, that Perseus, having con-
quered the Gorgon,

Should seek this home, where it is allowed to
ire
none to enter;

2¹

And (he) *is compelled* to try the tremendous force
of the Medusæan head,

And thus to penetrate the savage doors.

2

Atlas, stupified, grew stiff, and *put on* the shape of
a mountain,

And bears all the weight of the solid heaven.

ORPHEUS.

Listen (ye) ! the earth, ^{*percio*} *struck* (with) aërial sweetness,
 ness,

(*perf.*) ^{*melicum*}
Venerates the *harmonious* offspring of Calliope.

He subdued wild-beasts (with his) song, and the
 (*præst. part.*)
 woods *having followed*

The poet's path were astonished (with their) silent
 leaves;

^{*corripio (imperf.)*}
 While streams, *arrested, hung* (upon) their course,

^{*perfruor (fut. part.)*}
In order to enjoy the murmur of the divine lyre.

Eurydice is given (as) a wife to him, most worthy
 (in) beauty,

Who was able to bless such a husband
 (in his) lot,

“The shepherd Aristæus”— but who ^{2 *præripere*} *would forestall*

2
for you the soft *song* of Maro,

(O) boy ! and would deteriorate (it) ?

(You) shall drink hereafter (with) pleased ear, de-
stroyed by what bite

(*imp. subj.*)
(She) the fair and the beloved *left* her unhappy
husband ;

And (how) Orpheus descended into the sad regions
of Erebus,

That (he) might recall (his) wife from the Stygian
waters ;

And the victorious lyre, and the yielding ^(*pl.*) *bosom*
of Dis,

non
Who *never* before had yielded to human prayer ;

lex
(And) yet (by) a hard *condition*, which, if the lover
(*imp. subj.*)
violated,

Ah! the vain labour which he has undergone

(*pres. subj.*)
must perish;

And Eurydice, again given-back to the waters of
Cocytus,

eat
Pale *must go* into the spaces of infernal night.

These (things you) shall enjoy, (O) boy! happy, if

²
perchance (you) *shall be able*

Camœna 1
To follow the sweet melody *of the Muse*, and
Virgil (himself);

exaudio
And again *to hear* Orpheus lamenting in the woods

(For) his own, alas! twice snatched (from) him,
hope perishing;

² *exagito* 2
And *to behold* the despised Mænades *harass* the sad
poet

¹ (*pl.*)
Over the rocks in an unworthy *manner*;

While the Oeagrian Hebrus, rolling (along his)
torn-off head,

Receives the last sounds (from his) complaining
mouth ;

And (his) *ultimus* *expiring* grief calls Eurydice, and Eury-
dice

Ah ! the miserable, the wave murmurs (with)
long delay.

AMPHION.

Thou, also, Amphion, imitating Hermes happily,

Whom *is* *he* teaches to move the strings of the
resounding lyre ;

Behold ! thou buildest, modulating, thy Thebes,
new walls,

And instructest rude men (by) the art of harmony.

scilicet *sacratius*
For eloquence, and laws (in) *sacred* union,

fasque nefasque.
And rights, and *virtue and vice* (with) appointed
modus
boundaries,

Lay-hid under melodious sounds; and music
2
bound (in) love

1
The minds of men otherwise unteachable.

ambigitur
Although it is doubted (under) what leader the
Theban towers

effero
Raised (their) first head over the ample meadows;
At least (they) acknowledge thee one out of (their)
founders,

in
And rejoice to have thy name *among* (their)
ancestors;

Hyantiūs

And you will be called the *Hyantian* builder (in)
every age,

While the wave of Ismenus flows (in) its own
valleys.

ARION*.

But who is that other worshipper of the Muses?

Arion

(*abl.*)

The Lesbian, renowned (for) *the* honour of the
in-born lyre.

(*ausus*)

Him, formerly, infamous sailors *dared* to commit

(*adj.*)

To the waves *of the sea*—but first he sings;

* Arion is of a later age than the two foregoing worthies, Orpheus and Amphion: but the *mythological order* (such as it is) has been violated for the purpose of bringing together three of the principal fabulous examples of the power of music.

auritus
And a listening band of dolphins hastens around,

excipio
That (it) may receive the grateful "Farewell"
from the mouth of the poet.

(pl.)
(They) receive him also falling into the hoarse deep,
And bear (him), snatched (from) destruction,
over the wide seas ;

expono
Until (they) rejoice to land (on) the Tænarian rocks

(dat.) *adeo carus*
A man by gods and scaly (fishes) so beloved.

CADMUS.

When now the much-to-be-pitied Agenor had lost
(his) daughter,

ierat
Who, led (by) Jove, had gone (over) the ways
(adj.)
of the sea;

irritus *in* (*pl.*)
 (Her) brother *in vain* is dismissed *to every shore*,

iter
 Cadmus, that (he) might thus find the *path* of
 Europa.

And now the oracles order him wandering (at)
 Thebes

turriger
 To build lofty and *turreted* houses,

socius (*pass. part.*)
 But some of *his companions*, *having been sent*

(*supine*) *flumina*
to seek for water,

gestio
 A dreadful dragon *was eager* to tear-in-pieces ;

And Cadmus, stimulating (his) vengeful right-hand

(*pl.*)
to battle,

Brought-back illustrious honour from the con-
 quered snake.

humi
 (He) sowed *in the ground* the teeth of the serpent
 (by) the voice of Minerva

Instructed—and armed men leaped forth !

(They) all rise up against Cadmus, and harass (him
with) war ;

ut

When a stone cast into the midst (of them)
distracts (their) arms ;

converto

And (they) burn *to direct* (their) weapons against

acies

their own *hosts*,

depropero

sibi

And to *hasten* fraternal death to *one another*.

(*abl. abs. part.*)

2

Five remain alive ; *with whose assistance*, Cadmus

(*præt. inf.*)

1

Exults *to constitute* (his) new city ;

tempora

And enjoying for prosperous *years* a proud empire,

excolo

Gave laws to the nations, and *cultivated* the
regions.

2

But when (he) began to endure *the burthen* of
ungrateful old age,

And to grieve-for many (things) ⁱⁿ among his
children ;

(acc.) ^{laccio}
[For *these* the angry Juno (with) Furies to persecute,

And (with) dire evils to excruciate, was accus-
tomed ;]

^{fero} ²
He offered miserable prayers to the gods, that it
² ^{converto}
might be lawful for him to change

¹ (abl.)
Life for death, and to be covered (with) the
^{rogus}
tomb.

And the high will of Jove heard the vow of
Cadmus,

(præter. inf.) ^{gens}
And (he) ordered him to desert the families of
men ;

^{pius}
And changed (his) tender Hermione into a social
snake—

^{profanus}
Behold! how great (is) the favour of the heathen
gods!

HERCULES.

The son of Alcmena, the most illustrious offspring
of Jove,

Behold ! in the cradle (he) compresses the viper-
rean race.

So (he) ² *sustains* the cruel *primordia* *beginnings* of (his) twelve
labours,

So (he) subdues the arms of the avenging god-
dess.

But the series of (his) works begins :—the dreadful

²
form of a lion

eo inultus
Was ranging unpunished over the *Argolic* re-
gions ;

And the homes of *Nēmēa* grieved, until, *nescius* *not knowing*
to be conquered,

The anger of Hercules ^(subj.) *destroys* the vast wild-beast.

Always on the back of the avenger hung the
²
 plundered *skin*,

usque
 And *ever* reported (his) egregious honour.

Who beholds the Lernæan Hydra (with) ^{*rectus*} *unreverted*
 eyes?

But yet the Hydra has fallen (by) the *Herculean*
 hand.

Seven heads (are) to her; and the breath of a
maculatus
polluted mouth

Infects the neighbouring spots (with) potent
 plague.

²
 Behold! as soon as *one* crown is cut-off from the
 wondrous neck,

natus ^(pl.)
 Another, *growing*, fills the social *change*.

Nor is there (any) measure to the fight, nor end;

ut
when, spirited, to (thy) friend

(Thou, O) *Iolous*, givest assistant torches;

And before the fresh head has *(præst. subj.)* grown, thyself
burnest

The bloody nerves, and forbiddest new monsters.

2

The third unjust labour, (by) the *command* of
Eurystheus imposing (it)

lex
(With) no *condition*, given on a sudden,

dico (præst. inf.) 2 2 2
Is appointed, to overcome (in) the force of rapid
2
flight,

1 1 1
A stag, brazen (as to his) feet, and golden as to
(his) horns.

2 *percurro*
Alcides, running (with) agitated step (for)
(pl. adj.)
the time of a year,

capto
Catches-at and holds the winged-footed wild-
 beast.

(O) *Erymanthus*, (thy) neighbouring regions, and
rura
 violated *plains*.

(*adj.*)
In vain (thou) mournest, where the ardour of a
 rabid boar rages.

tamen *evinco*
 But the opposed Centaurs are not able to conquer

cohibeo
 Alcides, nor to check (his) middle way;

(He) urges (his) path, and overcomes cold snows,
 2
 and impassable *rocks*,

præda
 Nor suffers (any) delay to be to his game;

Soon swift surrounding the wintry woods (with his)
i idago
search,

jugum
 (He) finds what he seeks (on) the highest *mountains*.

trepidus
 And trembling Mycense saw into her own streets

The wild-beast come, led-in (with) ^{*tremulus*}
trembling
 brow.

The fifth labour (is) in the Augean stables: behold! a river,

A great (river) is forced to go through the unclean oxen;

^{*detergere*} 2
 And to wash away the vile *disgrace* of many days

^{*ille*} 1
 That one noble day is beheld.

^{*iste*}
 That lake of Arcadia lies open; the Stymphalides,

1
 The birds, expatiate around the fatal *waters*.

^{*ferratus*}
 To these (there is) an iron talon, and an iron wing;

2
 (their) *mouth*

1
 Grows fat upon the limbs of *wanderers*, and

^{*perimo*}
destroys the men.

**Alcides, indefatigable, seizes-upon (their) wings
about to fly,**

And gives the prodigious monsters to a just
death.

2

Behold! a barbarian *bull* lays-waste the Cretan
fields.

And pollutes (his) ^(pl.) *mouth* (with) human food:

2
Him *the victor* brought-back (to) the pale kingdoms
of Peloponnesus,

And compelled (him) ^{ire} to walk at his own side.

How just a death *afflicted* the *Diomedean* tyrant!

(He) himself is delivered to be devoured (by his)
infernal horses.

(As) a conqueror also (Hercules) wanders-through
Amazonides
 the camp of the Amazons,

¹ And lays low (their) ¹ band, and snatches the won-
drous ^(pl.) belt of Hippolyte.

And Geryones, bearing a triple body, three necks,

(He) deprives-of the carnivorous strength and

(*pl.*)

fury of (his) oxen;

obtrunco

And *decapitates* (the monster) himself, slain (with)

(*sing.*)

repeated *wounds*—

Thus rejoicing *Argos* beholds the tenth work.

The eleventh labour, to *be bestowed* *upon* the
Hesperian garden,

Seeks the golden apples (in) inaccessible places;

centenus

And a dragon, *hundred-fold* (as to his) rising
heads,

1

The guardian, broods and watches over the am-

(*pl.*)

brosial *good*.

tamen

possit

But what earthly (thing) *can* resist Alcides,

tamen

But what in the highest (places)? (As) a conqueror (he) possesses all (things).

But at length the last and greatest labour

insto

presses-upon him—

Behold, *Cerberus* (is) to be drawn from the Stygian waters.

tamen

But (he) did not drag-away him only from conquered Orcus,

But (he) delivers (his) companion leaders from the river Styx;

And carries-away together the horrid dog (into)

(pl.)

the upper *air*,

*statuit**ad**(pl.)*

And *places* (him) *before* the pale *countenance* of his master*.

similisne 2

Therefore *can* himself also die? *like the common*

2

herd

* Eurystheus.

¹
Of *men* shall Alcides himself fall?

(He) shall fall, but (after) his own *ritus* *manner*; and
destroyed by flames,

(By) the garment which thou, evil *Deianira*,
hadst given,

(He) shall not *mergo* *vegetus* *sink* (his) *vivid* virtue with him in
death,

But shall bear (his) brave actions to (his) father
Jove;

And shall ever be commemorated (as) a hero in all
ora
countries,

Stimulating every good work of posterity.

CASTOR AND POLLUX.

But the double star is seen over the friendly waters,

And directs the doubtful ships over the *certus*
secure
seas.

The same chain ² *præcordia*
binds-together the hearts of Castor
and Pollux,

And one love to the true brothers.

And now (the Ship) Argo advances (over) *the*
triumphatus
conquered waves,

When a fierce storm rages in the midmost *salum*
ocean;

Behold! most bright over the double *(pl.)* *hair* of the
brothers,

A shining star *facio (pl.)* *has given rest* to the swelling
aqua
billows;

And sailors ever salute these (brothers with) vows
and prayers,

(As) the masters of the disturbed and the peaceful sea.

2

Nor could (their) *mutual* affection, by the human
ærum
duration of Castor,

(*præf. inf.*)
Be torn-asunder, nor (their) faith *perish*;

non mortalis sæculum
For Pollux despises his own *immortal* years,

(*subj.*) *parilis*
Because (his) brother *cannot* have *equal* days.

alternis *capesso*
Therefore, *alternately* (they) *undertake* death and
life,

ille vel ille
And, *one and the other*, grieve-for (their) different
homes.

procedo
Each *goes past* sublime (on his) white horse;

A spear adorns (his) hand, and a known star
(his) head.

JASON AND THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

Jason, the memorable leader of an egregious band,

(*præc. part.*)

Following the Colchian kingdoms over long
waters,

auratus (pl.)

Demands again the golden fleece from other hands,

prîus orior (part.)

The fleece which first originated (on) a Thessalian
soil.

2

Nephele gave this to Phryxus, that (he) might

furîæ

escape the rage of Ino,

conspiciendus

Conspicuous on the back of a ram:

And Phryxus, (his) sister Helle accompanying
(him),

(*adj.*)

Carried by this (ram) daringly rejoiced to go

1

(through) the airy ways.

But the pale Helle looked down upon the *fremitus*
 roaring
 of the sea,

And imposed an *clarus* (pl.)
illustrious name (upon) her
 tomb.

venio
 Phryxus arrived at the towers of Æetes, and (his)
 perfidious

sceptra *fallo*
 Kingdom, nor escaped the base work of envy:

(pl.)
 The golden fleece gives a bloody death to (its)
 master:

habeo
 This the fierce Mars ever keeps in his grove;
 A vigilant dragon ever preserves (it) guarded, and
 2
bulls

1 *jubar*
 Ever breathing a burning light (from their)
 nostrils.

¹ *quinguageni*
But what is able to stop fifty sons of the Greeks,

exsupero
What to overcome the sailors of the Argo?

adsto
Love is at hand, and helps the brave: Medea, the
offspring

(*adj.*)
Of the king, friendly, favoured the Thessalian
leader:

Herself comes (as) a better leader to the heroes,

²
and brings over the dragon

¹
Sleep, ingenious (with her) magic deceits;

immisceo
And mingling herbs, and powerful words (by) night,

ignivomus (*dat.*)
Subdues the fire-breathing mouth of the bulls
and (their) rage.

Æsonides
The son of Æson has carried-off the sought-for gift,

²
and to the Hæmonian shores

Again over the sea directs (his) way.

2

Alas! ill for such great deserts thine *husband* repays,
Medea,

durities

To thee *cruelty* and perfidy.

2 *exquiro*

And thou *thyself* *darest* to *demand* fierce vengeance
monstrum
 (by) magic *prodigies*,

And to perpetrate an unutterable wickedness;

interimo

And *slaying* (thy) two sons, a most cruel mother,

Fliest-away, having prophesied destruction to
 (their) father,

concentrus

These (things) hereafter in (her) tragic *songs* the
 golden muse

edoceo *major*

May *teach* thee (when) *older*, (oh!) studious boy;

permeo

While the voice of Euripides *pervades* (thine) at-
 tentive ears,

And affects (with) wondrous art thy feelings:

ut ²
When (thou) shalt be able to feel the fuller strength

Camœna
of the Grecian muse,

duco
And draw-in (with thy) heart the living melody.

ÆSCULAPIUS.

²
Hail, learned old man! who bearest a staff girt (with)

¹ *lauriger*
An everlasting serpent, and a laurel-wearing head.

(abl.)
Behold the physician! born (of) *Phœbus*, and the
nymph *Coronis*

præsens
Ready to relieve (by his) art the diseases of men ;

And well, after (his) death, *potior*
enjoying celestial
laus
honour,

Who caused life to pass-away (in) a gentle
 manner.

More than others (by) war, noble (by) the use of
 medicine,

He supplied his assistance to the *Minyæ*
Argonauts.

Nor *did* (he) *gestio* 2 *peremptus*
delight once only to recall *the dead*
 (man) from the grave,

(*præt.*) *validus* *bis* *sum*
 And *grant* it to the *powerful* leader *again* to exist.

Hence the implacable king of Orcus *conceives* (in
 his) mind

furice 1 *increpito*
 Dreadful *resentment*, and *reproaches* Jupiter.

Jupiter, avenging (his) brother, brandishes the
 deadly

Thunderbolt, and alas! life *is* ^{*fit orbus*} *deprived* of its
physician.

The divine Apollo did not endure this slaughter
of (his) son,

The father ^{*gestio adeo*} *is eager to assault* the artificers of the
thunderbolt;

And raging (he) ^{*adeo claustrum*} *assaults* the burning *homes* of the
Cyclopes,

Hastening to strike (with) death the one-eyed
smiths.

Who (can) contain vengeance (within) ^{*(sing.)*} *bounds?*
Apollo (as) an exile

Is forced from thence ^{*careo*} *to lose* the æthereal climates;

^{*(præter. part.)*}
And *following* the oxen of *Admetus* over Thessalian
^{*rus*} *fields*,

^{*edoceo*}
(He) *taught* the race of shepherds holy verses;

The rivers around ^{*sono*} *echoed* (with) an unknown song,

And the wondering grove heard ^{*fila*} *strings* not its
own.

PERSEUS.

Behold! Perseus ^{*advolo*} ^{*genus*} *flies-hither*, the son of Danae the

^{*Acrisïone*}
daughter of Acrisius,

Who rejoices ^{*habeo*} ^{*titulus*} *to bear the honour* of (his) father
Jove.

2
Various gods gave him arms glittering (with) va-
rious light,

^{*expedio*}
And *delivered* (him from) many misfortunes.

2

He carries the helmet of Pluto, and deceiving *all*
eyes

carpo (pl.)
Takes (his) secret *way* every where:

(acc.) *Pallas*
And the shield of *Minerva*, shining (with) glassy
splendour,

(acc.)
And the wings of Mercury (he) bears through
the open (spaces) of heaven.

fals *Vulcanius*
A scimitar, better (than) a sword, made by *Vulcan*,
adorns (his) right-hand,

And prodigious (things) are done (by his) rapid
manus
arm.

opes
(By) these helps, the hero has cut-off the dire head
of the *Gorgon*,

horrendus (pl.)
And turned (her) horrid hair into better (uses).

Thence the malignant *Atlas*, who ^(imperf.) *denied* the rites

1
Of *sacred* hospitality, grew into a mountain, and
bore the stars,

Thence also the miserable murmur of *Andromeda*
sileo
was silent,

^(perf.)
And the victim *was taken away* (from) the ruth-
fera
less *monster* of the sea.

BELLEROPHON.

Bellerophon, offspring of Glaucus, great (in) ^(pl.) *virtue*,

Conspicuous (in) beauty, and conspicuous (in)
faith;

⁸⁰⁷⁸
Who, unawares, (by) evil *destiny*, had slain (his)

expeto 2
brother, *seeks*

1

Argos, and flies the paternal roofs of Ephyre.

exardeo
Him *Sthenobœa* seeing *burns* (with) dishonourable
love,

Alas! unmindful of Proetus (her) husband, a
nupta
perfidious *wife*.

tamen

2

But yet the leader does not lay-aside the inborn
honour of virtue,

sed *venerandus*
And he fears the *venerated* rights of hospitality.

incuso
Him therefore the adulteress *accuses* (with) false
words—

And (he) is sent (to) the Lycian regions, not
without deceit;

Where being ordered to conquer (in) war a fire-
breathing Chimæra,

(He) brought-back laurel wreaths from the sub-
dued beast.

Nor does the victor dread the brave Solymi, nor
the Amazons,

But subdues all dangers (in) fortunate *Mars* *battle*.

At length therefore he is known (to be) innocent
(by his) wondrous arms,

And becomes king in the Lycian lands, *queis* *where*
lately (he was) a slave.

THESEUS.

Theseus, the most celebrated offspring of the king
of Athens,

(*dat.*) *pectus* *torqueo*
Whose tender *bosom* honour *tormented* (with)
love;

exsto *in*
Stood-forth a great hero *among* ancient heroes,

And performed hard and lofty (things with his)
warlike hand.

Where the inhospitable Crete boasts to itself the
half-human bull,

insum *labyrinthæus*
And Error dwells-in the windings of the labyrinth;

corpora
Seven most beautiful persons from (their) native
Athens

(nom.) *annua*
The sighing leader sees to depart every year.

(He) did not endure this (in his) mind; (he) sought

(pl.) *Minoia*
the kingdom of Minos,

fera
And conquered the horrible monster, love being
(his) companion.

Iason
The daughter of Minos helps him; but, like Jason,

auxiliatrix *
(He) also himself betrays his assistant.

* Perhaps the strict analogy of this word may excuse its late authority—Cassiodorus.

Nor was ^{*fides*} *honour* wounded with impunity—behold!
of evils

1
A *long* series pursues and tortures the chief.

^{*ut*} When victorious from Crete he ^{*(imperf.)*} *sought-again* (his)
^{*dulcis*} *dear* Athens,

He raises the black sails * still (from his) joyous
^{*(dat.)*} *vessel*;

^{*hæc*}
[Forgetful alas! to change *them* (for) the white
sails]

And the father from the rocks sees the mournful
signals.

Immediately Ægeus throws himself into the re-
sounding waters,

Crying (out that) his brave ^{*genus (præf. inf.)*} *son* had perished:

* It was usual for the vessel that bore the seven annual victims to Crete to carry black sails. Theseus was to have changed them for white if he returned successful, but forgot to do so.

And hence the memorable name comes to the
Ægean sea,

And the faithful water (yet) murmurs-of the
 lamenting father,

But he (Theseus) neither ²*dreads* the Centaurs,
 nor the powerful Amazons,

Nor the pale kingdoms of the Stygian lake.

tamen (comp.) *excido*
But yet too violent (he) *failed* (in) these last
 darings,

Dis
 And *Pluto* himself the avenger subdues the
 dauntless chief.

abduco
 For Proserpine was not *carried away* (by) that
 right-hand,

Although Pirithous dares to be present (as his)
 companion.

And (there) would have been eternal chains to

Ægides
the conquered son of *Ægeus*,

quondam
Had they not *once-on-a-time* been broken by the

Herculeus
strength of *Hercules*.

TROPHONIUS.

devinctus (acc.)
Who, *bound* as it were (in his) *limbs* (with) placid
sleep,

(His) brother¹ participating a like bed (in)
death,

Lies here? behold! Trophonius, who (with) great
art

(pl.) 1
Built the Delphic *temple* worthy-of the powerful
god.

¹ Agamedes.

This reward therefore of (their) labour the brothers
had,

That each, joyous, should pass eight days;

Then enjoy together the peace of the *mutus* *silent* grave—

Thus rest (was) recorded (as) the best *dos* *gift* of
Heaven.

2
But not Trophonius *will be able* to sleep in the
dumb urn,

Or to be ignorant of his own fame;

Bœotia shall seek him (as) a prophet in (his) native
cave,

agmen *fatidicus*
[A swarm of bees indicates the *faté-revealing*
retreat]

And there the worshipper shall anoint himself
(with) consecrated oil,

When (he) shall have bathed (his) ^{*lavo*} whole ^{*omnis*} body
 (in) the ^{*illimis*} unsullied lake;

And taking upon (his) commanded limbs linen
velamina
 vestments,

Shall bear-before (him) honeyed cakes (with) a
 safe hand;

And (by) a narrow entrance shall descend into the
 wonderful cave,

^{*quo*}
 From whence (he) may bring-back the future
 threads of his life.

Behold! (he) returns pale (in) aspect, and with
 brow reverted

Retraces the melancholy way through the black
 rocks.

Hence, whoever may bear silent griefs (in his)
 countenance,

(*præt. pot.*)
 And may seem to have laid aside human jests,

Is said to have approached this cavern of the renowned Trophonius,

And to have *fero* offered mystical sacred (rites in that) secret spot.

AMPHIARAUS.

Thee, also, (O) not the vilest part of the Theban war,

The Muse, wandering in (her) studies, will sing,
(O) Amphiaraus;

2

Thou *sawest* the boar of Calydon, thou (sawest)

marmor
Argo weary of the sea,

irrequiete
(Thou) *restless* (with) various evils.

How vain to thee were the presages of coming

2
time!

How (all) unknown to thee the path of death!
 Though death itself manifest grow-black in thine
ocellus
eyes,

Seeming to come (from) a place *finitimus* near to Thebes;
 Not the sister of Adrastus, (thy) beloved but per-
 fidious wife,

Was known, (O) wretched *vir* husband, to thy mind.

Behold! the false Eriphyle ² *has betrayed* the hiding-
 places of her husband,

And sent (his) feet, flying-back, to the *arma.* war.

Beautiful necklaces avail to persuade *tantus* such-great
 deceit,—

Ah! female, ^(pot.) *fear* (thou) to be caught (with)

talis lux
the like splendour!

(*acc.*) *compita*
 And now, *receding* through *the paths* of the resound-
 ing war,

adaperta
 The *yawning* earth devours the astonished chief;

horrendus (*pl.*)
 And the *dreadful* oracles have fulfilled their *voice*,

ut *mergor*
 When Amphiaraus is *swallowed-up* (with his) ac-
 companying horses.

mater
 But the most mournful *matron* feels (her) hostile
 offspring,

exigo
 And the avenging Alcmaeon *performs* the com-
 manded work:

Which although, a dire and formidable deed,

(*præt. subj.*)
 The prophetic father *commanded* (with) raging
 mouth,

defunctus vita
 (Yet) Attica shall worship *the deceased* prophet,

And (he) shall stand bright (in) marble ^{*ad*} *by* the
pure waters.

(In) which waves *non nisi validus* none but the recovered from disease
proluo
shall bathe

(His) limbs, nor dare (as) a worshipper to approach
the grove;

And shall cast-into the sacred ^{*fluentum*} *streams* gold or
silver;

[Oh! well that god consulted-for his prophets!]

² *renuisse*
Shall be compelled to refuse wine (for) three days,
and (for) a night and a day

(*præt. inf.*) (*pl.*)
To abstain from all food;

(*præt. inf.*)
Then (with) a slain ram to appease the slain
prophet,

(abl. abs.) (præt. inf.)
 And skins having been strown, to lie-upon the
 ground;

(pl.)
 And catching-at doubtful oracles in doubtful sleep,

spolio
 To have entirely despoiled himself (of) the light
 of his own mind!

CĀPĀNEUS¹.

tamen vel in
 But impiety even against heathen deities hath not
fugio
escaped

The winged and terrible path of the thunderbolt.
 Thus, amid trifles and empty dreams,

¹ The story of Capaneus and Evadne is rather given as connected in point of time and place, yet contrasted in character with that of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle, than as belonging to the subject of demigods, or deified heroes.

The affrighted mind feels still the silent hand

¹
of *Heaven*;

And the despiser ^{*superi*} of *the gods* falls at the Theban
towers,

Capaneus (^{*(particip.)*} who) *dared* to hold Jove (^{*(dat.)*} *in*) ridicule.

Moreover, exempted from the other bands of the
slain,

(His) bones lie shamefully burned (on) a solitary
pile.

But neither the terrors of the people, nor the darts
of the gods,

Can conquer thee, ever faithful Love!

And Evadne, unalarmed, leaps-into the dreadful
flames,

^{*ipsa*}
That *she* may mingle (her) ashes (with her) un-
happy husband.

ACHILLES.—ÆNEAS.

Troicus

Who knows not the *Trojan* battles (in that) famous
plain?

lyra Homereus

The battles of the *muse of Homer*, (which) *will*
non (fut. part.)
never die.

Whether Achilles rests idle, and avoids the war,

Where his camp shines on the shore of ocean;

*redux**furice*

(Or) whether *returning*, armed (with) *vengeance*,
and auspicious Heaven,

(He) subdues the Trojan hosts (with) terrific
slaughter.

quantus

Alas! *what great* enemies hath impious Paris
brought-upon (his) country!

(With) how much blood is broken faith atoned!

And could this false (person) conquer the divine
Achilles?

dulcis

He falls in the *gentle* offices of peace;

When to him (her) wished-for right-hand the beau-
tiful *Polyxena*,

maritalis (pl.)

Beloved, yields before the *nuptial hearth*.

2

Alas! the heel, which (his) *mother* had not dipped
in the Stygian waters,

habeo (pl.)

cæcus

Receives a wound made (by) a *hidden* hand.

Hectoreus

Thus heavy vengeance follows the corse *of Hector*

ad (pl.)

Dragged, *before the face* of (his) father, (by) bar-
barous wheels.

olim

Nor does heathen fierceness, *some time or other*,

careo

escape avenging Heaven;

usque

Nor does wickedness *always* remain unpunished
(by) the gods.

The seeds of virtues scattered over uncultivated
tracts

vigeo
Flourish (with) a doubtful harvest, and bear
rarus
scanty wreaths.

But yet sometimes Nature (by) her proper lustre

proloquor
Vindicates and *speaks-out* (her) author God.

²
Although (her) *deities* were false, (with) much
honour

¹
Religion *worships* (them), and (with) continual
prayer:

(*pass. part.*)
No work is begun, no (work) is ended, *omitting*

(*abl. abs.*)
The sacred frankincense, or vows, or pious omens.

² *Iliados*
Piety *sounds-through* the whole voice of *the Iliad*,

Aeneidos
of *the Aeneid*,

(*abl.*)
And the melody is full of *religion*.

Nor does Maro want the art (by) which (he) ² might
bring-into Rome

1
Peace, and conciliate opposing leaders.

scilicet 2 *labor*
For Augustus prepares to build the falling temples,

And to abolish civil wickedness (by) peace;

And asks the sublime assistance of the *vates poetic* Maro,

Shadowed-forth under the piety of the *Trojan*
leader.

Oh! how much higher *had flown* the wing of the
poet,

Virgilianus
What strains had the *Virgilian* harp uttered,

If it had been *allowed* to open for itself the foun-
tains of *Solymæ* Jerusalem,

And to draw gifts from the pure water of Sion !

tingta
Then, *stained* neither with profane crimes, nor
vices,

condecoro *Epos*
A character would *adorn* the illustrious *Epic*;

Whatever is beautiful in *Æneas* would remain,
and all

False faith would fly, false honour would depart.

2
2 (præt. inf.) *Angliacis* 2
Alas! although it *delights* us to apply to *English*

2
lyres

1
sensus 1 1
Faculties cultivated (by) *divine light*;

(præt. part.)
Not well *using* the better gifts of Heaven

(dat.)
We turn them *to the dishonour* of (their) author
God!

We paint *heroes*¹ whom heathen Virtue denies;

¹ *Heroes*. The force of the objection lies in this word. By it is meant the *principal* character in a work of fiction. It is plain, in a general picture of nature, that there must be

We paint faithless and truce-breaking chiefs ;

We adorn thieves themselves (with) *insignis*
illustrious
titles,

concino

And we *sing* the brave actions of the bad man.

proh

Oh shame! that the soldier of Christ should desert
his own arms,

And seek the hostile camp (in) shameless-flight!

wickedness described as well as the contrary; but then it is not necessary,—it is, indeed, most objectionable,—to centre the *chief* interest in a vicious being. Those who take shelter under the example of Homer for this common practice of later writers, not only forget the rude features of the times that he describes; but, with reference to Achilles, neglect to notice his regard for religion, and the testimony of Jupiter himself to that hero's character. The assertions* of that king of gods and men ought to have been his defence from the Horatian epithet of "*inexorabilis*," applied as it is, without any qualification attached to it. At all events, he cannot be pleaded as a sanction for the immoralities of Christian heroes.

* Οὐτε γὰρ ἔστ' ἀφρων, οὐτ' ἀσκοπος, οὐτ' ἀλιτῆμων,
'Αλλὰ μάλ' ἐνδυκέως ἱκέτew πεφιδήσεται ἀνδρῶς.

Iliad, XXIV. 157.

ULYSSES.

Perchance (you) may also ask something, ²*which*,
 (O) ²*boy*,

May commemorate to you the long dangers of
¹*the patient* ¹*Ulysses*.

Him Wisdom made ^{propè}*almost* divine, and ^{deduco 2}*led* (him),

Pallas accompanying, (through) ¹*all* (his) ways*.

But the Muse of the great Homer will relate the
 man to you,

Tossed over vast seas (in) wondrous ^(pl.)*manner*;

* Perhaps the constant companionship of the Goddess of Wisdom may render Ulysses not only a fit person to be introduced among demigods and deified heroes, but even better company than most of them.

“Antiphates, and Scylla, and Charybdis with the
Cyclops,”

The sad (sights) which detained (his) *redux*
vessel; *returning*

And the threats of Neptune and (his) inexorable
kingdom—

Behold, at last, that chief returns to (his) own
home!

Nor has (he) deceived the *sensus*
sagacity of (his) accus-
tomed dog, after *tantus*
such long

Seasons, changed (in) *frons*
appearance, and miserable
(from) misfortunes.

Who but Mæonides *queat* 2 *2* *2*
could paint Penelope (in) magic
2
light

revocatam 1 *ora* 1 *1*
Restored to the sight of her husband?

And the old-man Laertes, and the amiable ^{*visum*} picture
of piety—

Yes, again that chief returns to (his) ^{*patrius*} native
hearths;

And ^{*nudo*} baring (his) terrible bow (in his) hand, now
^{*cognosco*}
recognised,

Scatters (their) ^{*(pl.) in*} last fate among the astonished
suitors.

OSIRIS, ISIS, &c. &c. &c.*

Who knows not the prodigal wonders of the
^{*Pharius*}
Egyptian land,

* No exact attempt has been made (as is obvious) to observe a chronological order in these fanciful occurrences and fabled deities. But Osiris, Isis, &c. &c. &c., would have

(dat.)

Whose rich sand produced innumerable gods ?

(pl.)

There *Apis* bellows-in (his) temple, there *Anubis*
barks,

*habeo**cedes*

And *Isis*, *Osiris*, possesses the chief shrines.

This the brother, that the sister, (they) are cele-

parilis

brated (with) like honour,

As *Juno* joined with *Jove* in Grecian lyres ;

propago

And the august stock also of *Saturn* and *Cybele*,

*dico**(sing.) refero*

Called (by) various names, suggests the same
deity.

(pl.)

But *Osiris* bears the happy sceptre of *Egypt*,

omnigenus (abl.)

Enriching the soil (with) every-kind of usefulness ;

been inserted in an earlier place, had they not been adopted later than some of the preceding divinities, or objects of lower worship, into the *Roman* catalogue of gods. They are, of course, of older date, as *Ægyptian* deities, than many of the others.

Amending the citizens (with) laws, and adorning
(them with) morals,

erudio
And *teaching* (them) to be drawn (by) the gentle
love of peace.

partior -2
But *to divide* (with) all lands *the best* gifts of the
gods

The king wishes (with) magnificent piety ;

permeo *locus*
And *passes-through the regions* of the Æthiopians
(*acc.*)
and *the Arabs*, and the Indians,

Indefatigable, and presents (them) every-where

proprius bonum
with *his own advantages* :

And seeks the last spaces of Europe (in) various
kingdoms,

fero ubicunque
And *directs wherever* (he goes) a foot favourable
to man ;

Teaches (them) to celebrate the sacred rites of the

2

gods not *using* strong arms,

But understanding, and sweetly-speaking methods;

2

While persuasion sounds better *from* the liquid

Camæna
Muse,

barbaries

And fierce men have unlearned (their) *barbarity.*

germanus

instruo 2

(His) evil *brother* Typhon *plots-against* him absent

1

Unjust ambuscades, and prepares destruction ;

in

Scatters doubtful words *among* the people, and

2

disturbs

1 *plaga*

All the *region* (with) miserable sedition.

Behold, the good Osiris, cast into the bosom of the
Nile,

contumulo
Perishes, not *to be buried* (in) the placid waters,

fructus
Him in vain Isis snatches-out of the deep *waves*;

Typhon rages (with) farther vengeance;

pallens
And tears-in-pieces even the *pale* and cold corse—

Thus Virtue lies dead, overcome (by) Wicked-
ness.

genitor
Horus yet survives, whom (his) *father* Osiris left

patrius
The defence of (his) *father's* family, after his own
(*pl.*)
fate.

(*pl.*)
To him Typhon pays *punishment*, (by) how just a
death !

And Isis again presides-over the fields of Egypt;

imperito
And again she *rules* (with) the virtues of (her)
husband

(Over) a happy people, and a fruitful land ;

And leaving Horus the heir ^{*sibi*} to *her* good morals

(She) nourishes her subjects (with) kindred love.

Behold the ox and cow, the ensigns of the ^{*Pharius*} *Egyptian*
deities,

^{*inclytus*} ^{*ritè*}
Illustrious, solemnly placed (in) secret shrines !

Isis is recalled by this form, Osiris (by) that ;

The wing-bearing Horus, (as) a boy, rejoices to
be present (with) them ;

And while towers and wings crown the head
^(dat.)
of the mother,

And the moon ^{*obeo*} ^{*cæsariem*} encircles (her) hair, or the glit-
tering sun ;

^(pl.)
(Her) veil hangs behind, adorning (her) fair body :

But Horus touches (his) mother ^{*hinc*} on this side, and

^{*indè*}
(his) father on that ;

And indicates the light, and burning (with) various
colours

Bears a staff, where the *acer* sharp head of a hawk
micat
is shining.

VARIOUS DEITIES OF THE ANCIENTS ;—PERSONIFI-
CATIONS OF MENTAL QUALITIES, &c.

With how various an image does the mind depic-
ture forms to herself,

Which (she) gives to *proprius* her own work, and esta-
blishes (as) goddesses !

scilicet *ritus*
In truth (after) this manner Roman and Grecian
antiquity

fero (pl.)
Offered garlands (at) almost even innumerable
focus
shrines.

For not only to egregious Virtues ^{constituo 2} built (they)
altars,

And well consecrated habitations;

But evil ^{Religio} *Superstition* renders honours to Vices
also*,

And dreadful deities are worshipped (with)
dreadful faith.

^{species} ^{congruus} ^{forma}
The *form* of Envy, like the female *figure*,

(*part. in dus*)
Arises *conspicuous* in the horrific choir :

(*pl.*)
To her (there is) a wretched *countenance*, and pale-
ness (over) the whole body,

And many poisons flow from (her) savage tooth;

* There was doubtless in this practice an indication of that fear of evil spirits, which has appeared in all nations. The name of *Eumenides*, or "*The Benevolent*," given to the Furies, finds a curious parallel in the Irish title for the mischievous little race of Fairies, "*Good People*."

(*præc.*)
 And (she) *seems* to pine-away gaping-at the good
 (things) of another,

And she has a brief joy, when another grieves.

Her Calumny follows, spotted (in her) various
 form;

She sustains (in her) right-hand a burning torch;

And rolls on every-side (her) flaming eyes, *turbidus*
disturbed
 (in) countenance,

Until (she) *queo*
is able to cover (with) a cloud the
 (dat.)
 fame of the innocent.

2
 Not far (off) Discord *has broken* the brazen gates of
 Janus,

And wars rush (out) from the resounding
 threshold;

Fervor *Fremitus*
Rage is at hand, and *Shouting* (by her) wheels,

2
 and the mournful murmur of the falling,

Pavor

And pale *Consternation*, (her) sword having been
cast away.

(*sing.*) 2
She, most savage, (in) torn robes, shakes the ser-
(*pl.*)
pents (in her) hair,

cæcus
And uncovers the arms (in her) secret bosom.
Fury sits-by (her with) blood-stain'd mouth
2
bearing weapons

1 *vis*
Fit for (her) sister, (with) social violence, and
(bearing) like threats.

stabilita *cathedra*
Fraud also (is) fixed among the divine seats,

Who prevails, (as) a serpent (in) body, (as) a
frons
woman (in) countenance :

insidice
(She) presides-over treacheries, and as a supreme
(ruler) over a crowd of griefs,

And is present, (as) the worthy daughter of (her)
(*adj.*)
mother Night.

Lust herself also, presented (with) temples

proprius
(of) *her own*,

Pollutes and accumulates (her) kindred goddesses.

tamen *veneror*
But not only *worshipping* these plagues (hath)
Antiquity

Betrayed the shameful thoughts of (her) inward
bosom;

et *cultus*
She adorned better deities *also* (with) pious *service*,
And poured (forth) honourable vows (at) noble
shrines.

verecundus
Thus pure Modesty known (in) *chaste* fanes,

Bears the veil of the virgin (on her) ingenuous
os
brow;

Thus ancient Faith, to whom Numa had consecrated
a temple,

probus
Stands *honest*, seeming to join female hands.

The face of Friendship shines, and in simple *ritus*
guise

Is clad, no garment covering the head;

While, written over the forehead, "Summer and

Bruma (*sing.*)

"Winter" are marked,

Both "Life and Death" (*sing.*)
are imprinted on

imus *toga*
the border of the robe.

And in the hand (the figure) *gesto*
carries tablets, having
(on them) "Far and Near,"

(*præc. part.*)
Speaking eternal Fidelity (with) *non*
no doubtful
voice.

Pious Hope, the nurse of Virtues, stands-by ²*her own*

²
altars *herself*

Raising a vessel and *patera*
a charger (in her) hand;

And an anchor is *illi* her constant immoveable *fulcrum*
support,

Which forbids (her) to die in a wretched condition.

And Virtue* and Honour ² *sibi* *saw* *their* glittering
temples (at) Rome

colo *armiger*
To be *respected* (by) an *armed* nobility;

And the path of Virtue alone ^{*fero*} *leads* to august
Honour

The innocent and magnanimous feet of (their)
worshippers.

(*part. in dus*) *exsurgo* (*verb*)
The *venerable* image of Justice *arising* (is) *refulgent*,

And bears a balance and a sword (in her) rigid
hand:

(Her) eyes are hidden (with) a fillet; but (in) her
pure breast

(She) weighs, and, listening, judges every crime.

* The Virtue, by eminence, of the Greeks and Romans,
was Courage.

optimus *conterminus*
 Most excellent Liberty rises near to her,

And a cap, and a rod is carried, (in) the hand
 of the goddess;

hâc *sese*
 (With) *this* she gives *herself* to slaves; and (by)
illo ²
that the *free* band

gestio
Delights to be distinguished, and loves to be
 covered.

But the fair virgin, leaning-upon the tables of the
 laws,

refero
 Herself is wont (with her) garment to *imitate*
nives
 her own *whiteness*.

"Genial Health*! whether (thou) art called the
 first defence of men,

validus
 "And *firm* strength in the limbs, and beauty
 (in) the face;

* The goddess *Salus*, signifying both Health and Safety.

rectius *audis*

“Or whether thou *more justly art addressed* (as)
the common good of (our) country,

“Genial Safety ! receive, (O) goddess, our prayers !”

Latius

Perchance the Grecian or *Roman* worshipper

2

may rejoice to pour-forth

1 *adoleo*

These (things), and to *burn* frankincense (at) vain

focus
altars:

2 *unicus*

To us (there) is *known* to be *one only* giver

omnigenus *bona*

of all kinds of *blessings*,

HE, the merciful God, in His own world.

(Those) whom heathen piety, without light, wor-
shipped (as) goddesses,

fero

To whom (it) *offered* the insensate prayer (with)
trembling voice ;

(Were) nothing but the ^{dotes} *faculties* of Nature, which

2
the vain *race* of men

^{devenorer}
Worshipped, (being as goddesses) the fruit of
^{animus}
their own *intellect*.

Thus Peace is ^{colo} *honoured* (as) the best ^{dos} *gift* of the
peaceful mind,

And the olive well adorns her tranquil hands;

And there Plenty is beheld (with) distended horn,

^{pingitur}
And Plutus is ever *imaged* in (her) placid bosom.

^{ubi} 2 2 2
So *when* a daughter *delivers* (from) the fear of

2
dreadful death

1 1 1 1
Pious (with) her own milk (her) captive mother*,

* The parallel incident, in Grecian history, of an aged father supported by his daughter, is better known to the dramatic reader.—For the allusion in the text, see Valerius Maximus, B. v. c. 4.

The amiable temple of *agregius* extraordinary *pictas* filial-affection
arises,

And Rome *nescia* ignorantly *dat* offers vows to (her) pious
nurus
daughters.

(Does) the form of *Verum volo* Truth mean *aliud* anything different?
or the form of Silence?

(That) men *nōsse* know (how) to speak truth, know
(how) to be silent.

So also Victory, who *fero* carries (her) daring wings,

Between the water and the *(pl.)* earth, and the starry
heaven;

Every-where raises a head crown'd (with) the leaf
of laurel,

And rejoices to *habeo* hold the palm (in her) uncon-
quer'd hand:

An indication of human fierceness, whatever (is)
amabile
lovely

She treads (under her) feet, and dishonours (on)
 the ground.

alia 2
 Far *different*, "the Clemency of Cæsar" *demands*
egregius
illustrious altars,

And shines, worshipped (with) an *clarus*
honoured
 name;

Far different, Mind herself requires ingenuous
 honours,

fero *proprius*
 And *offers* garlands to herself among *her own*
 gods.

Licentia 2
 And while frantic *Licentiousness* hath *shuddered*
 (at) the resounding thunderbolt of Jove,

aveo *Jus*
 As (she) is *eager* to break the tables of the *Law*,

*contineo*And *hath restrained* (her) hands—while thou, (O)

2

Fortune, *raisest-up*

1

*improba*The *wicked*, and, *dishonest*, fixest the brave
(upon) the ground—Behold! (it) repents Fame of (her) blind and unjust
favour—*insono*And the names which (she) has *sounded*,*clarus**illustrious*, (on) her trumpet,*dies**flumen*Taught better (by) long *time*, under *the water* of*Lēthe*She *now* suffers to be covered (with) eternal
night and cold.*musæ*Hail thou last, Concord, (in) tender *strains*

Fit to solicit the light lyres of boys;

And to whom Christ Himself ^{ad} according to the
flesh belonged, (as) a Redeemer

Ruling-over all, and the Omnipotent God—

Even that People is banished (from) the burning

²
walls of (its) city,

And, driven-away, seeks other fields ;

And mourns (as) a captive, where it (must) ^{(pot.) 2} implore
false deities

¹ ^{destitutio}
(With) compelled prayers, and forsake (its) faith.

Or sees (with) mournful ^{os} aspect the wife slaughtered
near,

^(inf.)
And the children partake the disgrace of (their)
father ; .

^(præter. part.) ^{lapsus}
Falling itself, witnessing (its) fallen towers, and
sick

And dying, thine eagle, (O) barbarous Rome !.

But (do thou) ^(pot.) *fear* therefore, who now art the
vineyard of Christ

And worshippest (in thy) prayers the same deity

quod
as Jūdā before,

malesana *consimilis*
Lest, *insane*, (thou) bring-on thyself a *like* wrath,
Insulting God (with) like impiety.

2 *nativus*
For if that *anger* hath not spared the *natural* olive,

severus
But hath been found *severe* in its own people;

spero
Why (do) the engrafted branches *expect* a lighter
punishment?

habeo *transfuga*
Why *has* the vile *deserter* of Christ (any)
pardon?

2 2 2
Why shall (he) be a survivor, who flies the divine
camp,

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(*pot.*)
 (Do thou) *teach* all the race of men the pious
dogmata Veri
doctrines of the Truth,

condoleo * *auxilior*
 (Do thou) *sympathise-with* the wretched, *help* the
 good;

Thus (do thou) *imitate* the sacred footsteps of thy
 Master—

(*imp.*) *cætherius*
 And *go*, repose with Him (in) realms of *heaven*.

* For the verb *condoleo*, in this sense, we can have recourse to no earlier authority than Tertullian or Jerome. *Condoluisse* in Ovid, *Trist.* v. 3. 32, should be referred to *condolesco*; and in the case of some other *præterites* in -ui, of compound verbs of the second conjugation, their present tenses end in -sco.

THE END.

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